CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MKERS WARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,979—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th Feb.
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

22nd February	8th March	19th April
	22nd ,,	3rd May
	5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE (extra)	G. Covacich	2,863	300	15th Feb. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,833	500	22nd ,, ,,
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 11, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, pes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલ્લા શેકઆદમની કંo
H. & HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and [illegible] Blasting Powder.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th February, at 11 a. m. or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.................. ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security. DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	Swan	3190	About 18th Feb.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd. Feb. 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th ,,
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

BOMBAY RACES,—1893.

AT the FORTHCOMING RACES the following RATES will be CHARGED for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz :—

To Subscribers of Rs. 25, a Free Ticket to admit self and one Lady.
Additional Tickets to Subscribers (for Members of their Family), Rs. 5 per day.
Carriage Enclosures..............Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Grand Stand, Ring, and Paddock...Rs. 30, for the season, to admit self and one Lady.
Day Ticket ....Rs. 7 per day, to admit one person only.
Carriage Enclosures ....Rs. 7 per day.

Subscribers will receive, on application, their Tickets from MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAM & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

No Subscribers' Tickets will be issued after the 25th February, excepting Additional Tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

TOM. LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

RACE DAYS :—
SATURDAY, 25th February, 1893.
TUESDAY, 28th do.
THURSDAY, 2nd March.
SATURDAY, 4th March.

NOTE—Subscription Books are in circulation, but should Gentlemen not have the opportunity to see them and wish to subscribe will please send their names and intimate the amount they wish to subscribe to the SECRETARY, Sleater Road, Tardeo.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.

FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.

Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
Hyderabad.

Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, As. 8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

LAWN-TENNIS ! !
ENTIRE NEW STOCK ! ! !

BATS—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Special Champion, Cork Handle	10 0	11 4
Slazenger's Demon	12 0	13 4
The Unicorn (New Demon)	11 8	12 12
Ayre's Champion	12 8	14 0
The Ne Plus Ultra	11 0	12 4

BALLS—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect"	13 4	14 8
Treacher's, "The Club"	9 0	10 0
Ayre's Championship	12 0	13 4

NETS—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Tanned Cord, with Poles, complete	13 0	15 0

PRESSES, SCORERS, BAGS, BELTS, SHOES, BAT COVERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' COLOURS, AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes, from As. 4 ; Water Colour Tubes, Cakes or Pans, from As. 5 ; Sables, Mediums, &c., at low prices. Prices on Application.

MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

MEAKIN & CO.'S
ALE AND STOUT.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CASH RATES.
Ale in Pints, per doz. Rs. 2-0. Quarts, Rs. 4-0 per doz.
Stout, in Pints per doz. Rs. 2-0.
Ale supplied also in Casks of 36 and 54 gallons.

COLLARS ! BEST IRISH LINEN.
FOUR-FOLD. COLLARS ! !
SPECIALLY NEW SHAPES.
MANUFACTURED FOR THORPE & CO.

Shakespeare, Turn down all round	Rs. 6-12 per dozen.
Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round	
Stylish, small Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep	
Liverpool, Large Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep	
Lord Harris, Large Turn Corner, 2½ inches deep	
The Mess Stand-up, 2 1-8 inches	
The Guards Stand-up, 2½ inches	
Esplanade, Stand-up, 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front	
Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep	
Special Reversible Cuffs	Rs. 12-8

CELLULOID COLLARS, FRONTS, AND CUFFS.

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

	inches long,	in boxes of
BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS,

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	56
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO. LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.

PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.

WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.

We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.

Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.

Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

CHEMISTS.} **F. S. MADON & CO.,** {DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

Cash	or	V.-P. P.
Rs. 14-8		Rs. 14-8

MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED : CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash	or	V.-P. P
Rs. 21 doz.		Rs. 21 doz

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality ; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above-mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to anyone who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES

IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
AT THE SECRETARIAT
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Military Band every Evening at 5-30.
Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.
Sundays from 8 A. M. to Dark.
Admission, Re. 1. Children 8 As.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clarke will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 14th February, 1893.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Bath House, Kennedy Sea Face, on MONDAY, 20th February, 1893, at 5-10 p.m.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

GUZERAT CUP PIG-STICKING MEET, 1893.

THE DATE of this MEET has been fixed for the 17th March and following days. Competitions to commence on the 18th.

The place of Meet will be announced later.
First Entries to close on 1st March.
Second Entries on 12th March.
In the Point to Point Race Walers to carry over 12st. Arabs and Country-breds over 10st.

H. O. QUIN,
Honorary Secretary.

13th Feb. 1893.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

OWING to the indisposition of Surgeon Lieut-Col. T. S. WEIR, his LECTURE, "QUETTA to the CAUCASUS," which was to be delivered on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, has been POSTPONED until the 9th March.

Mr. J. WALLACE, C. E., has kindly consented to lecture in his place on the 16th instant, at 5-30. P.M.

SUBJECT.—"The Bombardment of Alexandria and the extinction of the Fires in the Town in 1882, being his personal reminiscences as Volunteer Chief of the Fire Brigade."

The Lecture will be illustrated by numerous Photographs of the Scenes of the War and Conflagration, and should prove highly interesting to the members of the Institute, whose friends are also invited to attend.

H. HERBERT JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

SALE NOTICE.
STORES AND WINES.

COMMENCING from 3rd FEBRUARY, at 10 a.m., and continuing daily.

THE GODOWN STOCK
OF THE
ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
AT
KALLIAN STREET, FRERE ROAD,
FACING ENTRANCE TO PRINCE'S DOCK.
(TRAM TO DOOR.)

CONDITIONS:—
STORES SOLD IN DOZENS,
WINES AND SPIRITS IN HALF DOZENS.

All for cash *only*, and Buyers to arrange their own delivery at the time of purchase.

Rare opportunities for Families, Large Consumers, Dealers &c.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
KALLIAN STREET, PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY

25 PER CENT. LESS CATALOGUE PRICE.

Goods can be delivered to Servants from the Hill on Payment.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
FOLDING TABLES,
Camp Cots, Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING STOVES,
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED WARE,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

THE above REGISTERED TRADE MARK is the exclusive property of

ALBERT ROTTGEN, SOLINGEN,

And is used on his Cutlery and respective Packages. Imitations thereof will be rigorously prosecuted.

F. FISCHER and Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

Bombay, Feb. 10, 1893.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADEN COWS, Two, FOR SALE. Apply to Dr. LANGLEY, Tents, School of Art Compound.

ENGINEER, with 1st Class Certificate, High Testimonials, 11 Years' Experience, speaks Vernaculars, used to Natives, open to immediate offer, Town or Country. Address "S. O. J.," care of this Paper.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

SULPHURIC ACID, in Crystal form (Sulphol) for Ærated Waters and other purposes. Greatly Reduced Prices, easy for conveyance.—Apply VOLKART BROTHERS.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

TO BE LET at PANCHGANI.—THREE COTTAGES, formerly the property of Mrs Mary Ann Spires. For particulars apply to Mr. S. HIGGINS, No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced NURSE, European preferred. Apply "D.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, AT ONCE, an ENGINEER, experienced in working on Ice Factory. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to the MANAGER, Ahmedabad Ice Manufacturing Co., Ahmedabad.

AN experienced European Gentleman wishes employment in an Import or Export firm in Bombay.—Address "X," care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Seventh Standard, a TEACHER, B. A., or holding a First-Grade Certificate, Catholic and European; also an ASSISTANT MASTER for the Sixth Standard, holding a Second-Grade Certificate, and likewise a Catholic and European. Apply to Revd. J. Doogan, St. George's College, Mussoorie.

WANTED, a SCOTCH DERRICK CRANE, to lift from 1 to 2 tons, in good order. Particulars to CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a European of General Business qualifications; expert at Accounts and Book-keeping. "ZETA," care of this Paper.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be had at Rs. 18 per dozen. Tunes not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PROVISIONS and OILMAN STORES.—Largest and Best Stock of Provisions at Lowest Prices. Freshness and Quality confidently guaranteed. Also just unpacked a fresh stock of Hams, Bacon, Cheese. Up-Country orders receive prompt attention.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Very VALUABLE PROPERTIES at a Convenient Hill Station, with Furniture complete. Excellent views, airy and accommodating. For particulars apply to Messrs. MANECKJI & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PRICE PER COPY ONLY ONE RUPEE, Postage One Anna.—The FIRST INDIAN MEMBER of the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. Being a Collection of the main incidents relating to Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION to PARLIAMENT. Apply to Mr. P. SUBRAHMANYACHETTE, 9, Armenian St., Madras

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Cuisine to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a speciality.—F. GRAHAM, late Manager, Temple Bar.

L. G., Bombay, says:—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwur, is the best in which I have ever stayed in this Presidency. I have been most comfortable in every way, the service being particularly good and the table excellent.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.—Rooms available.—Apply CHARLES GRAY, Proprietor.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

"BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co.," Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

PEARSE'S MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS.—Highly digestive. Recommended for Delicate Children and Invalids. Per lb. Re. 1-4. Prepared by PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BRONZE KID STRAP SHOES, Best quality; all sizes.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of LAURA GRIFFITH, a Spinster, formerly of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, but late of Mussoorie, in India, European deceased, who died at Mussoorie aforesaid, on or about the 2nd Day of July, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency, were granted on the 20th day of January, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of her in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated at Bombay this 24th Day of January, 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., are APPOINTED SECRETARIES and AGENTS of the above Company in the place and stead of Messrs. SADANAND BALKRISTNA and Co., who have resigned.

The Directors have resolved to borrow a sum of Rupees 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company and for paying off the old Debentures and other Debts of the Company and to raise such amount by the issue of New Debentures of Rs. 100 each repayable on the 30th day of June, 1897, or earlier at the option of the Company, and bearing interest at 9 per cent per annum payable half yearly.

Debentures of the value of Rupees ONE LAC have already been subscribed, and for the present Debentures of the value of Rs. 25,000 are available for subscription by the Public.

Applications for Debentures should be made to the undersigned on or before the end of February 1893.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, The Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM OIL FOR CARRIAGE ROOF LAMPS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager, Rangoon, up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893, for the SUPPLY to the General Stores, Rangoon, from 1st July, 1893, of 2,000 Gallons per month for 6 months (or more if needed) of Petroleum Oil suitable for use in Railway Carriage Roof Lamps (Baynton's Victoria Burner). The flashing temperature must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test and must burn without smoking.

A sample of not less than 1 Gallon must accompany each tender.

By Order,
L. C. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper, B. S. Ry.

Storekeeper's Office: Rangoon, 17th January, 1893.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1893, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1892.
2.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1893.

N.B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 15th February, 1893, both days inclusive.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian Manufactures for the SUPPLY of the following STORES more or less as may required, for the year 1893-94:—

Drill, khaki 27 in
Cloth, khaki (for coats for British troops) 54 in
Cloth, Khaki (for paijamas) 54 in
Flannel, grey 54 in
Webbing, drab 2 in

2.—Tenders must be submitted in duplicate on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Covers should be sealed and marked "Tender for—" and should be addressed to the Superintendent by name. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3.—Each Tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent, for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes cannot be accepted in lieu.

4.—The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, and any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5.—Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits or approved Bank deposit receipts, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under very special circumstances and by previous arrangement that a bond may be accepted, and then only from a well-established outside Firm or Guarantee Company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting company will not be accepted.

6.—Any further information required and samples may be obtained, and sealed patterns inpected, at the Clothing Agency.

7.—Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at Noon on MONDAY, the 27th February 1893, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 1st February, 1893.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.
ORIGINAL MATRIMONIAL SIDE.
CASE No. 4 OF 1892.

Captain CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHAW BEARDMORE, Pay Master, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Quetta Cantonment..................Petitioner.

vs.

ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, wife of Petitioner..................Respondent.

Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, and late Commanding the 2nd Queen's..................Co-Respondent

CLAIM FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

To—MRS. ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, Respondent.

WHEREAS CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHORN BEARDMORE, the Petitioner above named, has instituted a Suit in this Court against you for DISSOLUTION of the MARRIAGE subsisting between yourself and himself, under the Indian Divorce Act IV of 1869; and whereas the said Suit has been admitted to a hearing by this Court. Notice is hereby given to you that the 23rd day of May, 1893, has been fixed for hearing; you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, either personally or by a duly authorized Pleader of this Court, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 18th Day of January 1893 at Lahore.

The Seal of the Chief Court at Punjab.

By Order,
F. L. BAILEY,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.
ORIGINAL MATRIMONIAL SIDE.
CASE No. 4 OF 1892.

Captain CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHAW BEARDMORE, Pay Master, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Quetta Cantonment..................Petitioner.

vs.

ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, wife of Petitioner..................Respondent.

Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, and late Commanding the 2nd Queen's..................Co-Respondent

CLAIM FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

To—Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, lately Commanding the 2nd Queen's..................Co-Respondent

WHEREAS CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHORN BEARDMORE, the Petitioner above named, has filed a Suit in this Court for DISSOLUTION of the MARRIAGE subsisting between himself and the Respondent above named, under the Indian Divorce Act IV. of 1869, and whereas you have been joined in the said suit as Co-respondent; and whereas the said Suit has been admitted to a hearing by this Court. Notice is hereby given to you that the 23rd day of May, 1893, has been fixed for hearing. You are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned either personally or by a duly authorized Pleader of this Court the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 18th day of January, 1893, at Lahore.

The Seal of the Chief Court at Punjab.

By Order,
F. L. BAILEY,
Deputy Registrar.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay, and The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military, Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
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DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADAME WALDT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
LADY
DENTIST

GUARANTEES for all her manipulations; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.

SPECIAL PRIVATE OPERATION ROOM
FOR
NATIVE LADIES.
58, HORNBY ROW, 2ND FLOOR,
Near the English Hotel.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint. Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—1 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL	£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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London Office..........14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at..........BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at..........BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers..........MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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EWEN CAMERON }

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various Other Great Poets; by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 2.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers...{ THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income	£1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

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RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
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Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 10
Half-yearly	" 5
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,041½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,640
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	950
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	In lqn.
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,125
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1025
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,800	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	302
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	250	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Prince of Wales FireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955x1 205
Apollo	750	2,200	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	1,325xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 520
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	102½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	255
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	122½
Prince of Wales	100	530	500	Rs25dvd	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	60	25	1,375x1
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 75	210 237½
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkarts	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	560	20	360
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	425
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	690 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	615
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	645
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	285
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,485
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	137½
Merarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental		625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)		1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	61

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

nglish Bar Gold	Rs. 25-14	
hina Leaf	" 25-12	Nominal.
ekin, Bar Gold old	" 25-8	"
Do. do. new	" 25-3	"
ustralia do.	" 25-12	
ombay do.	" 25-12	
glish Sovereigns	" 16-9	
Do. Drazoss	" 16-7	
Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	" 106-11	
olas Dollars	" 220	Nominal.
xican do.	" 222	
ve-Francs	" 218	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Money-Lending and Land Investment Company, 5 p.m.
Bombay Arts Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; Santon (s), Cardiff; Valada (s), and Nawab (s), Calcutta; Hispania (s), Glasgow; Manica (s), Delagoa Bay; Naseri (s), Persian Gulf; and Rauenthalar (s), Antwerp.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Umballa sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Hispania entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf will close at Karachi, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 16th instant.

MUSIC AT THE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Secretariat, at 5-30, this evening:—

March	Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay	G. Miller.
Overture	French Comedy	K. Bella.
Valse	My Queen	Bucalossi.
Blue Violet	Caprice	Eilenberg.
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Sullivan.
Galop	Harum Scarum	J. Cassidy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played at the Fine Arts Exhibition at the Secretariat, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 5-30, this evening:—

Lancers	The Duke of Fife	J. Wood.
Overture	Belisario	Donizzetti.
Fantasia	(No. 1) Maritana	E. Wallace.
Scena	Guiramento from Genaro Annese Sanelli.	
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Valse	Little Sailors	Crow.

A RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Enus Cassum, a Khoja, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with driving his conveyance in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life. On Monday evening as the accused was driving his bullock-cart recklessly at Queen's Road, it collided with the carriage of Mr. Justice Candy, doing much damage to it. Fortunately Mr. Justice Candy, who was in the carriage, escaped unhurt. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, which was ordered to be paid to Mr. Justice Candy for the damage done to his carriage.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Supari Baugh, Parel Road, touching the deaths of Keroo Babajee, a Hindu lad, aged nine years, and Radha, a girl about ten years of age. On Monday last it was reported to the police by Pandu Sandu that his girl, Radha, and his neighbour's son Keroo Babajee went out to play in the street, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, and had since disappeared. The police made enquiries, and found the dead body of Keroo in a quarry-hole at a short distance from his house, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The dead body of Radha was recovered from the same quarry-hole at 10 o'clock, on Monday night. Life was extinct, and there were no external marks of violence on the body. The banks of the quarry-hole were unprotected by any fence or wall, and it is supposed that the children fell in it accidentally while playing near it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MR. GHADIALI ON ELECTRICITY.

MR. DINSHAW PESTONJI GHADIALI, electrician to H. H. the Maharaj Rana Saheb of Dholepore, delivered last week, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, a public lecture on "Electricity, Magnetism, and other potent forces in the service of man" before a large and crowded audience, among whom were a few Parsee ladies. The lecture was illustrated with experiments and diagrams exhibited by means of oxy-hydrogen lime-light, and was very attentively listened to throughout. It was the third public lecture of the season under the auspices of that popular literary society—the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," which has long been doing the good work of diffusing scientific and other useful knowledge through the medium of the Gujerati language. Mr. K. R. Kama, the president of the Mandali, not having attended in time, on the motion of Mr. N. H. Patel, the honorary secretary of the Society, seconded by Mr. R. M. Master Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi was called to the chair. The chairman introduced the lecturer to the audience, stating that it was the second time the young lecturer then made his appearance before them. Mr. Ghadiali said: "It is with feelings of heartfelt pleasure that I now stand before you after exactly the lapse of two years, and I thank the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali for giving me that opportunity. The existence of electricity was known to the ancient Greeks. They knew that when amber is rubbed with a piece of silk it gets a power of attracting light bodies, such as pieces of paper, bran, &c., towards itself. Amber being called elektron in Greek, this force is termed electricity. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England, Dr. Gilbert, among others, found that many bodies, such as glass, wax, resin, &c., are also capable of exhibiting the same power when rubbed. In the middle of the last century Prof. Volta discovered chemical electricity, and this might well be said to be the beginning of the present electric science. When we consider the rapid strides this science has made within the last fifty years under hands like those of Edison, the mind is lost in wonderment. The first practical use of electricity began with the introduction of the Needle Telegraph invented by Professor Wheatstone. In it, as you see, there is a coil of insulated wire enclosing a magnetic needle, which when an electric current is passed through the coil in one direction moves to the right and *vice versa*. These motions form a code, such as the movement of the needle once to the left and once to the right indicates '*a*' The prominent defect of this telegraph in requiring two keys for its operation was remedied by the American Professor Morse who made use of the electro-magnet attracting an armature. When an electric current passes momentarily through the magnet, the armature makes a sound representing a dot (.), a current of greater duration producing a comparatively louder sound, *i.e.*, a dash (—). At present the Morse is the telegraph universally used. In my former lecture I have shown how electric light is produced. The latest use made of this light is in the examination of the internal organs in man by the insertion of a small lamp within. The use of electro-magnetic in electric bells and fire-alarms is common. The heat of the electric spark has been utilized in the blasting of inaccessible miners. The electric telephone, so well-known now, was invented by Prof. Graham Bell in 1876. It consists essentially of a magnetised steel rod wound at one of its ends with a coil of thin insulated wire. A diaphragm of tinplate is fixed at a small distance from this end, the whole being enclosed in a case of wood or metal. The utility of this quite simple piece of apparatus is well-known, and is a proof of the most useful thing, having the simplest construction. Recently electricity, and magnetism have been utilized for locomotion in tramcars, railways, &c., but the most unpleasant use of the force is its present application to the execution by it of man, the victor of natural and material powers. A description of this method I have already given in my previous lecture. Such an application evidently encourages evil-disposed persons in using potent forces for their own malpractices." The lecturer then proceeded to refer to the existence of other forces more potent than electricity and magnetism, saying that there is a higher state of matter known as "the ultra-gaseous state" or "the ethereal medium," the control of man over which produces most marvellous effects. In support of his statement while exhibiting diagrams by the oxy-calcium spirit lamp, Mr. Dinshaw pointed out a particular figure composed of a double triangle enclosing a cross, with the Sanskrit word "Aum" at its top. He said about it that he was sitting one day outside the Maharana's Palace at Chail, near Simla, when he thinking of finding out the magnetic meridian (north and south direction) drew the figure in the Himalayan dust, and to his great astonishment observed the figure moving round and changing its former east-west direction for a north-south one. He concluded his lecture by expressing once again his cordial thanks to the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali in general and its secretary, Mr. Patel, in particular, as also to H. H. the Maharaj Rana Saheb of Dholepore for having kindly lent the use of his valuable apparatus, and to Messrs. Ardeshir Framji Moos and Dhanjisha M. Karaka for allowing the use of the optical lantern, &c., belonging to the Native General Library.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Modi made a few interesting observations, and thanked the lecturer for his able, interesting, and instructive discourse, which he characterised as *the lecture* of the season. Illustrating his remark as to men absorbed in scientific researches at times becoming unmindful of all other appointments with an amusing incident in connection with the world renowned Professor Edison of New York. Mr. Jivanji expressed a hope that the young lecturer might one day turn out to be the Parsee Edison.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Service will be held on board the s. s. Aldgate in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA DURING 1892.

WHEN this Nineteenth Century has numbered its few remaining years and the chronicler brings under review the most notable changes, which the period has wrought in the economical history of the world, the growth of life assurance will be one of the first claimants upon his attention. The seed of life assurance was doubtless implanted at a very remote period in the soil of history, but for centuries nothing came up but a scattered blade here and there, and the harvest in the enormous abundance in which we see it all over the world at the present day is one of the most remarkable products of the Nineteenth Century. A hundred years is but a brief period in the history of the world, and has passed lightly over the heads of four-fifths of the great institutions of Great Britain, but it has transformed life assurance from an occasional experiment into a financial system of world-wide influence. Not less essential than the railway or electric telegraph does life assurance as a practical fact belong to the present century. A little over eighteen years we find the "Oriental" in India with an annual business of no less a sum than over one crore of rupees, on the lives of European, Parsee, Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Eurasian residents in this country. The growth of life assurance business in India during last year, appears none the less remarkable when we consider that a quarter-of-a-century ago, life assurance amongst the natives of India was scarcely known, and certainly little appreciated. The "Oriental" has been the chief means of promoting these habits of forethought, industry, and economy in the native community. It has tended to promote prosperity and to alleviate and largely to prevent destitution in this country amongst all classes, and in consequence deserves every encouragement and success.

SCIENTIFIC LIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading Messrs. Mahler and Roscher had a letter in Monday's issue of your contemporary in defence of the Welsbach gas-burner. In this letter they made statements in connection with the electric light, which are by no means consistent with facts, and which, if allowed to go uncontradicted are likely to injure the prospects of the electric light in India.

As agents for this gas-burner these gentlemen can hardly be called disinterested parties, and their statements must be taken *cum grano salis.* We are told that the last perfect improvement in this burner was made eight months ago. How many perfect improvements were made before then they do not state; but what I knew of it six years ago there was certainly much need for improvement. Since then this burner has been introduced into all parts of Europe where gas is, and the electric-light has been neglected (?) Now, I should like to know where these burners are to be found all over Europe. I, for one, have certainly not found them scattered broadcast over there, and as to the electric-light being neglected, the following figures from official returns show that this is by no means the case.

In England there are now sixty electric-light stations, the majority of which have been completed within the last two years. The board of trade have now before them twenty applications for provisional orders to supply electricity in towns, and corporations who do not make use of these orders within two years have to give up their rights to an electric supply company. In London eleven stations are feeding lamps representing four millions candle-power, exclusive of arc lamps. Five hundred thousand of these have been put on during the last eight months, and yet we are told that the electric light has been neglected. The Metropolitan Electric Supply Company alone have on their mains one million eight hundred thousand candle-power. In many electric supply companies the utmost station capacity has been reached in the first twelve months, and the plant has had to be extended. The average comparison between the cost of gas and the electric light for house-lighting from central station data works out as 1 to 1·8; but the many advantages of the electric light, which are too well known to require enumerating here, seem fully to compensate consumers for the extra cost. Arc lighting for streets in some towns is the same price as gas, and in others it reaches twice the cost, candle-power for candle-power the electric arc is out and away cheaper than gas. In comparing the cost of working the Welsbach burner and the electric light Messrs. Mahler and Roscher take a gas-supply for granted, but the consumer of electricity has to generate his own supply. There can be no comparison on such a basis. By the use of secondary batteries or, as they are sometimes called, accumulators, the electric light can be had at any time, and a duplicate plant in a central electric supply station is not required. I am convinced that the electric light is *facile pinceps* the light of the future, and it is only a question of time before it is installed everywhere.—Yours, &c.,

L. M. WATERHOUSE,
A. Inst., E. E. (London and New York).

S. M. R. VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

THE head-quarter companies and detachments of outstation companies of the S. M. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Whitcombe, were inspected at Hubli, early on Friday last, by Major-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., Brigadier-General, Commanding Belgaum District, with Major C. M. Western, A. A. G. The parade state was as follows:—Lieut.-Colonels, 1; Majors, 1; Captains, 4; 2nd-Lieutenants, 1; Sergeants, 9; Band and Buglers, 10; Rank-and-File, 204;—total, 230. Army Staff: Adjutant, 1; Sergeant-Instructors, 5. The General, having received the salute, inspected the parade drawn up at open order, after which he witnessed an attack on the village of Keshwapur, half-a-mile from the railway station, one company being told off for the defence. For want of a sufficient number of men, the scheme was only carried out as an imaginary attack. After the manœuvres were concluded, the General made a few appropriate remarks, in the course of which he pointed out one or two defects. On the whole the General was pleased with regard to the scheme and the manner in which it was carried out. He further expressed his satisfaction at the smart appearance of the men, and the efficient manner in which they went through the battalion movements.

Major Cohen was then asked to put four companies through the various battalion movements, deployments, column movement, and line formation—as that officer has to pass an examination consequent on his promotion to the rank of Major.

In the afternoon of the same day a sumptuous tiffin was provided for all the Volunteers at the large hall of the Railway Institute. After the repast the Non-commissioned Officers' Sergeant Instructors, and men, headed by their senior Clr.-Sergeant, J. McKaig, presented an address to their Adjutant Major A. Gilmore, this being the last annual inspection of the Corps over which he was Adjutant during the past five years; his term of service expires in August next, when he reverts to his Regiment, the "2nd Battalion Gloucestershire." The address being over, Major Gilmore was carried to a victoria which was suitably decorated with flags, bunting, &c. The victoria was then drawn to the Major's bungalow by the N.-C. O.s and men, accompanied by the S. M. R. Volunteer Band, as a mark of respect.

The deputation, which presented the address, rightly expressed the high esteem and regard in which Mrs. and Major Gilmore are held by the S. M. R. Volunteers in particular and the railway employes at Hubli in general.

It must be mentioned that the present state of efficiency of the Corps, which was only formed in November, 1887, is entirely due to the untiring energy and zeal of Major Gilmore as Adjutant. He is a thorough disciplinarian. His pamphlets on "Hasty Defences" and his schemes of "Attack and defence" at the seventeen principal stations on the S. M. R. with plans furnishing all necessary details are specimens of his great ability and tact.

MR. EMERSON DOWSON, of the Institute of Civil Engineers, is strongly in favour of the use of gas engines for electric lighting purposes. In Germany, he states, such engines are already used for about eleven hundred arc lamps and ninety thousand glow lamps, and in Great Britain the gas engines now being employed in the same way exceed in the aggregate seven thousand horse-power. When town gas is used for driving the engines of an electrical station, Mr. Dowson estimates the consumption at about 50 per cent. less than the volume of gas required to give the same amount of light by ordinary burners. Here neither boiler nor fireman are required; there are no ashes to remove; less space is needed; and no accumulators are required except such as might be necessary to equalise the load of the engines and to provide for a small amount of storage. Gas engines, moreover, can be worked in the most crowded districts, close to where the lights are required, and where boilers are not allowed. Mr. Dowson observes that when generator-gas is used the consumption of fuel under a full load would be at least 50 per cent. less than with steam power, and the loss due to steam boilers not being fully worked could be almost entirely avoided.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 4th February, 1893:—James Myine, of Beheea, in the district of Shahabad, Zemindar, for improvements in frames for sugar-cane crushing machines; Anatole Edouard Decouffe, of 8, Rue Roger, Paris, in the Republic of France, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of cigarettes; Gerard Beekman, Gentleman, No. 5 East 34th Street, New York, County and State of New York, United States of America for improvements in harvesting machines; P. Donaldson, Superintendent, Presidency Jail, Calcutta, residing at the Presidency Jail quarters for a hygienic urinal and water flush; Robert Ashton Lister and Mikael Pedersen, both of Dursley, England, Engineers for improvements in, or applicable to centrifugal machines for separating liquids; Gyula Von Benke, of No. 44, Dhurmtolla Street, Calcutta, Gentleman, and Michael Koschik, of No, 43 Baneapooker Road, in the 24-Pergunahs, Soapmaker, for "an improved lubricant for engines, machinery and the like, to be called 'The Pioneer Lubricant'; William Stone, of No. 30, Mary Street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Electrical Engineer. Charles Ralston, of No. 14, Armadale Street, Armadale, near Melbourne aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, James Gregg, of North Road, Elsternwick, near Melbourne aforesaid, Ironmonger, and William Alfred Holmes, of Storey Street, Parkville, near Melbourne aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in vapour lamps; Anthony Carosin, of Chittagong, for the construction of wheels for carriages in general; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other vegetable substances or other material.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888; T. E. Thomson & Co, Ld, Hardware and Metal Merchants, Engineers and Founders, No 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, for a combined hand and leg-cuff, and an improved mode of fastening for the same. (Filed 30th January, 1893); Paul de Susina, of 6, Rue de Sfax, Paris, France, Doctor of Medicine, for motor engine worked by ether vapour or other volatile liquids, (Filed 31st January, 1893); Paul de Susini, of 6, Rue de Sfax, Paris, France, Doctor of Medicine, for a motor engine worked by ether vapour or other volatile fluid in combination with a steam engine (Filed 31st January, 1893); Paul de Susini, of, Rue de Sfax, Paris, France, Doctor of Medicine, for improvements in motor engines worked by ether vapour or other volatile fluids in combination with a gas motor engine for the utilisation of the waste heat thereof, (Filed 31st January, 1893); John Hern, of 30, Bourke Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Hygienist, for improvements in the construction of sanitary utensils for bedrooms, dry earth closets and house slops, (Filed 28th January, 1893.)

The undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Alex. Schneider, Merchant and Agent, 86, Canning Street, Calcutta, for a design consisting of gold striped gauze in variegated colors.

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 6th March, 1893 to 5th March, 1894 in respect of the undermentioned invention:—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for applying heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr J Phelps' invention for "an eaves-gutter for collecting and discharging drainage from the roofs of buildings." (Specification filed 19th October, 1888:—Mr J B Evans' invention for "improvements in wire fencing," (Specification filed 30th October, 1888; Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege:—(a) After the filing of the specification and before expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof. The sum of R50 for each of the said invention.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·095	W S W	4	61·6	42·6	79	...	2·04	+0·04
Agra	30·114	Calm	4	65·6	40·1	92	0·05	1·71	+0·91
Cawnpore	29·078	Calm	6	67·0	48·0	100	0·02	2·06	..
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	30·034	N W	3	75·4	51·2	74	...	1·14	+0·28
Jacobabad	30·149	N	2	64·4	40·1	99	..	3·3	+2·94
Karachi	30·056	N E	10	69·0	52·0	88	...	2·61	+1·85
Jeypore	30·132	WN W	6	65·6	40·6	76	..	1·35	+0·61
Ajmere	30·146	N E	3	63·9	46·7	76	..	1·75	+1·23
Deesa	30·069	N N E	13	76·6	48·0	45	..	0·19	−0·11
Ahmedabad	30·038	E	3	80·2	56·1	48	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·048	E S E	6	80·9	49·0	44	..	0·23	−0·27
Veraval	30·028	N E	7	78·1	59·2	68	..	0·39	..
Neemuch	30·118	N E	7	74·2	45·4	56	..	1·07	+1·23
Indore	30·083	N	7	75·0	53·1	66	..	1·14	+0·34
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	30·000	Calm	1	77·5	55·4	71	..	2·71	+0·81
Hoshangabad	30·057	N	4	81·3	60·7	65	..	1·55	+0·92
Khandwa	30·044	N	10	83·7	61·3	55	..	2·57	+1·35
Raipur	29·984	Calm	5	86·4	56·7	70	..	1·44	+0·18
Nagpur	29·983	N N W	7	86·9	62·4	61	..	3·60	+1·69
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	29·986	N	6	86·0	61·4	62	..	2·49	+0·01
Surat	30·020	N W	L	87·0	63·0	68	..	..	−0·25
Malegaon	30·029	N N E	9	86·4	59·4	83	..	0·32	−1·15
Bombay	30·024	E	6	79·9	69·0	89	..	0·67	−0·20
Poona	30·052	Calm	10	89·5	55·4	69	..	0·34	−1·32
Sholapur	30·028	N N W	6	92·2	61·1	60	..	0·75	−1·05
Ratnagiri	30·007	S E	7	82·0	67·4	76	..	0·75	−0·19
Belgaum	29·995	N N W	..	85·3	57·4	68	..	0·30	−1·70
Goa	30·003	N	13	83·1	69·4	85	..	2·44	..
Karwar	29·993	N E	2	86·7	61·0	88	..	1·43	−1·72
Mangalore	29·995	E N E	2	85·8	69·9	72	..	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	29·977	E	14	87·8	71·1	78	..	3·63	−3·86
Cochin	29·992	N E	M	89·3	73·6	82	..	7·16	−2·84
Bangalore	30·030	S	2	85·2	63·0	79	..	0·65	−3·94
Secunderabad	29·973	N W	5	90·7	64·9	55	...	2·57	+0·48
Masuliptm.	29·960	Calm	7	84·0	70·1	84	..	1·92	−7·45
Bellary	30·014	WN W	3	92·4	67·5	69	..	0·25	−2·19
Cuddapah	29·990	S S W	..	93·0	70·6	69	...	2·26	−4·67
Madras	29·999	S S E	10	83·2	72·2	80	..	6·92	−17·56
Coimbatore	30·022	N E	2	91·2	66·3	76	..	1·22	−4·70
Trichinopoly	30·008	Calm	1	92·0	70·4	72	...	1·87	−9·36
Negapatam	29·972	W N W	11	86·4	72·7	83	...	11·75	−21·05
Colombo	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased by moderate or small amounts in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and at Calicut and has increased over the rest of the country. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India, Guzarat, Rajputana, and at Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, and Khandwa, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are relatively high in Rajputana and low in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are irregular in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Goa, Calicut, Madras, and Negapatam. This morning, the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Calicut and Karwar, and 10 at Khandwa and Ahmedabad, and 8 at Bombay and Aurungabad. The day and night temperature variations are generally small and irregular. The greatest temperatures are:—Maximum 6° to 13° in defect at Karachi, Jacobabad, Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, and Indore, and minimum 5° to 10° in excess at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, and Malegaon, and 6° to 9° in defect at Delhi, Ajmere, and Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 40° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Khandwa and at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and the skies are more or less cloudy at Delhi, Agra, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Bombay, and Negapatam. Rain in light showers has fallen at Agra and Jubulpore. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has probably moved to the south-eastwards and now appears to lie somewhere to the eastwards of Masulipatam. The considerable increase of humidity in the Bombay Presidency shows that the skies will remain more or less clouded.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 14.

Tuesday's observations show that a depression, noticed in the Punjab yesterday, filled up that over the Central Provinces, and passed eastward to the head of the Bay. The weather is cleared in North-West India, as well as rain and snow, but the weather is still unsettled in North-East India with rain and overcast skies. The temperature has generally fallen and the mean ranges from eighty-two degrees at Tennevelly to forty-two at Rawalpindi, and much below the normals average except in Burma, Madras, and the Central Provinces. The maxima yesterday in Northern India was between ten and twenty degrees below the normal. Rain has fallen in several stations in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, and nearly all stations in the North-West Provinces and Bengal. Heavy snow has fallen in North-West Himalayas. The weather is unsettled and squally in the Nort-East of India and at the head the Bay. Fine cold weather prevails elsewhere.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain F A Collins, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mathewson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 42 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain T R Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (31st January), with a general cargo and Mr S Johnson as passenger.

THE s s Santon, 1,621 tons, Captain J Coull, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (11th January) with a Cargo of 2,778 tons coals and Mr Wilson and Mr Burthnan as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (11th January), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J C C Atkins, Miss Atkins, and one deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steamer Naseri, 850 tons, Capt T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 145 cases opium, 17 horses and 5 syces and the following passengers:—Mr. H. Malcolm, Mr. J. M. Sarkies, Master T Demetrius, Mr. H. Abdoolrehman, Mr. H Abdoolhoosein and 90 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A P Rodocanachi, Mr C Brener, Mr W A Hedderwick, Mr J Nutter, Captain W Porrell, Lieut A C Le Bailly, Mrs Russell, Subedar Watiakar, 2nd Bo Infy, and 305 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Nizam, 1,605 tons, Captain T W Tillard, cleared yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Ramillies	190	Richard	Hamburgh	15-2	J M & Co
C	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe		VEbm&Co
D&E	Drachenfels	1600	Frerichs	Hamburgh	18-2	G & Co
F	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	22-2	H Cassum
K	Slingsby	2094	Robinson	Hull	22-2	F M & Co
L	Ponani	542	Adam	Bhownaggar	15-2	Shprd&Co
N	Safari	1432	Asthausen	Zanzibar	18-2	F Heyer
O	Aldgate	2208	Cheshire	Antwerp	26-2	K Nixon
P	Almora	1667	Ingram	Antwerp	17-2	M M & Co
Q	H M Pollock	1623	McDowell	London	18-2	K Nixon

PRINCE'S DOCK, HARBOUR WALL.

SS	Mahanadi	547	J Cassum	C Mandvie	14-2	Shprd & Co
"	Kaveri (expected)	543	Ahmed	Bhownaggar	15-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	25-2	W and A Graham & Co
4	Gwalior	1648	Speck	China	27-2	P & O Co
5	Nizam	1615	Tillard	China	15-2	P & O Co
7	Thisbe	1789	Covaich	Trieste	15-2	A L S N Co
8	M Tereza	1922	Deperis	China	21-2	A L S N Co
9	Lycia	2116	McNay	Dunkirk	21-2	K N & Co
10	City of Perth	2605	Swan	Liverpool	18-2	Sir CF &Co
12	Hebe	318	Halen	Not fixed	18-2	H S Sidick
15	Arab	2722	Nash	Genoa	18-2	K N Co
16	Kinlock	1177	Gibson	Calcutta	17-2	W and A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Wednesday, 15th February.)

Nyanza........ 2128 Mahomed Baker Allana, Munjee & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Feb 11.
	Santon (s)	Coull	Cardiff, Jan 11.
	Vadala (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Jan 31.
	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Glasgow, Jan 11.
	Nawab (s)	Mathewson	Calcutta, Jan 21.
	Monica (s)	Biggs	Delagoa Bay, Jan 26.
	Naseri (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Raventhaler (s)	Hanssen	Antwerp, Jan 6.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Umballa (s)	Collins	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, Tillard, for China.
" Kapurthala, Livingstone, for K. C. and Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hispania, for Marseilles and Liverpool,
" Amana, for Marseilles.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
10	Congella s	Natal.
	Sirsa s	Karikal.
11	Putiala s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
9	Bhundara s	Calcutta.
	Nizam s	Calcutta.
11	Chanda s	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—180 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

H M Pollock s—170 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 150 cwts turmeric and 40 bales hemp, N Futtayally and Co; 5 cwts fishmaws, M Nuthoo; 85 cwts gum, K Shuriff and Co; 48 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

Almora s—6000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ramillis s—110 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore & Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 625 cwts thyme seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aldgate s—800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt Companion s—510 cwts castorseed, and 4,000½ cwts ground nuts, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Slingsby s—2000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—2001 cwts niger seed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arab's—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thisbe s—110 bales cotton, and 11½ cwts patch leaves, H E H Allana.

FOR VENICE.

Thisbe s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Teresa s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 20 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Teresa s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Teresa s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended February 4, 1893, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,71,000	4,000	2,94,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	371	9	638
For previous two weeks of half-year.	3,75,000	7,19,000	16,000	11,10,000
Total for 3 weeks	4,94,000	8,90,000	20,000	14,04,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,594	1,85,466	5,798	3,03,848
Per mile of Ry do.	244	402	13	659
Total to corresponding date do.	4,87,740	9,08,209	22,068	14,18,017

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 9,848
" to date 14,017

THAT vegetarianism does not lead its votaries to take a gloomy view of life may be gathered from a glance at the London Vegetarian Society's winter arrangements. What with "at homes" two or three times a week in different districts of city and suburbs, frequent addresses on vegetarianism (illustrated by samples of cooked vegetables), amateur musical entertainments, cooking demonstrations, magic-lantern displays, and popular lectures by all the best-known vegetarians, members of this Society seem to have quite a merry time. This evening they hold their annual meeting in the Memorial Hall, and follow that with a "fruit banquet (substantial)," after which there is to be a conversazione, enlivened by music, instrumental and vocal, to which the Vegetarian Rambling Club will contribute sketches.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A SOCIETY DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Probate and Divorce division, on Thursday (26th ult.) the case of "Gooch *vs.* Gooch" was opened. This was a petition presented by the wife, Lady Alice Gooch, praying for judicial separation from her husband, Sir Alfred Gooch, on the ground of his misconduct, which he denied. The husband also pleaded that charges made against him prior to 1886 had been condoned by a deed of separation that had been executed between him and his wife. The husband made charges against the petitioner, which she denied.

Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., in opening his case for the petitioner, said that the parties were married in May, 1880, and a child (a son) was born about a year after. In 1881 the husband succeeded to the title, and also a large fortune. Altered circumstances appeared to have led the altered conduct of the husband to the wife. In July 1886, a deed of separation was agreed to. That contained certain provisions as regarded the child. Lady Gooch was to have 2,500*l.* per annum, and in case of her husband's death 1,500*l.* per annum. They never lived together after that deed was executed.

Lady Alice Gooch bore out her counsel's statement, and added that the child was sent to school at Lowestoft in 1888. There had been legal proceedings with regard to the child. She subsequenty got information of her husband's conduct with Miss Wilson. She first heard he was living at Hamilton-terrace. St. John's-wood, with her, in 1890, but she had heard rumours long before that. She filed her petition in July, 1891.

William Hill said in 1889 Sir Alfred Gooch engaged him as valet and his wife as cook, at Hamilton-terrace. Sir Alfred told him a lady was coming in a few days. A lady came. He saw her meet Sir Alfred in the drawing-room.

Did the woman stay and occupy the same bedroom as Sir Alfred?—She did.—In reply to further questions the witness said the lady after that occupied the same room as Sir Alfred.

Sir E. Clarke then, on the part of Sir A. Gooch, explained the circumstances with regard to the deed of separation, and also the reason that prevented the cross-examination of the petitioner. That was the limited examination of Lady Gooch. The lady, however, could be recalled and cross-examined if such should be necessary. He commented on the peculiar construction of the deed of separation, as it prevented charges being made prior to the date of it. Lady Gooch told her husband one day that there was a man name Eden who was persecuting her in a terrible manner. She told him that she was going one day to buy a pair of horses at Tattersall's, where she met this man Captain Eden, whom she had known some time before. He accompanied her to Tattersall's, and ever since then he had persecuted her. Sir Alfred on this communicated with Eden. Shortly afterwards Lady Gooch told her husband that he would probably receive a letter bearing a certain postmark, and she begged him not to open it, but to send it on to her unopened. He declined to do this, and when the letter came he opened it and read it. It was a letter from this man Eden. Sir Alfred sent the letter back to him, but sent the envelope bearing the fatal postmark on to his wife with a letter saying:—

He accuses you of staying at a lot of hotels with him, including the Rougemont, at Exeter. As we have stayed there I do not think you would be such a fool as to stay there with another man.

He did not believe the allegations then, and the letter concluded with kisses. But inquiries were made, and the result was the deed of separation. Afterwards at Benacre hall, Sir Alfred Gooch found a packet of letters from Eden to Lady Gooch. It was the reading of those letters to Lady Gooch which disclosed the dark and horrible story of persecution and misery. The first letter was written from Bath, dated Oct. 23, 1885, the envelope addressed "Lady Gooch, Benacre hall." It ran as follows:—

I asked you to send me a flower or a simple yes. You have done neither. My love for you has turned to hate. I can divorce you at my will, but even now I care for you. You have some other man after you, and I will stay at Wrentham till I find out. If you refuse to see me it will be a bad day for us both. You are mistress of Benacre now. Will you be in three weeks' time? I want to see you at once and I will never ask to look on your fair face. My God! that my love should have turned into hate! My eyes are thick with tears; I can write no more. If I do not get a wire or letter by return, I shall be at Wrentham Wednesday, call on you Thursday, and tell Alfred everything. I hate you. If you promise to meet me within 14 days I will wait.

On the next day, Oct. 24, 1885, another letter was written by Eden to Lady Gooch. "Dear Alice," it ran:—

If I do not hear that you will make arrangements to meet me I will leave here Thursday and come straight to Wrentham. I know Alfred would go to Birmingham, and you could have come to town if you had liked. I cannot hear from South America for two months and-a-half, and I am not going all that time without seeing you. If you had written as you promised faithfully, I should not have minded. But you make an excuse. If you promise to meet me I will not come up. If you do not, I will be at Wrentham Thursday for certain. This is no threat. I mean what I say.

On the following day came another letter:—

My Darling Alice.—I hope you have taken no notice of the letters I wrote. I must have been mad. I was so unhappy and miserable because you would not see me for so long. Do forgive me. I did not mean what I said. You have often promised you would take no notice of what I wrote in a rage, and I do hope you have not. I am miserable and unhappy. I wish I could die. I was so miserable last night I could not sleep. Do forgive me, darling; I will never write again like I did; you know I did not mean it. I can write no more. I must have been mad, my love; my love, forgive me. . . . I kept thinking you wanted me to leave England so as to get rid of me, and it made me mad, but I know you only want me to go for my own good. I shall be miserable till I hear you have been again good and kind to me, and have forgiven me. Alice! sweetheart! I am so very sorry I should have written as I did forgive me, sweetheart, do! Just one line that you forgive me. I have no envelope. Alice, if you ever cared for me write one line of forgiveness by return. Just one line. I shall lose my mind if I keep fretting as I do now. It is my love for you made me write as I did. I would like to be always with you till I died. You do not know how I love you. Do write one line to say you forgive me. Do! O, my God! do. Alice, one word is all I ask. I feel as if I shall go mad.

It was clear, Sir Edward said, from these letters that whilst the writer of them was persecuting Lady Gooch, there had been at an earlier period some connection between them. Inquiries were made and the adultery with this Mr. Eden now charged against Lady Gooch was alleged to have taken place in October, 1884, at the Rougemont hotel, at Exeter; from 14 to 17 Sept., 1884, at the Clarence hotel, Exeter; in December, at the Grosvenor hotel, Bristol; in February and March, 1885, at the Grand Pump Room hotel, Bath; and in May, June, and July, at the Royal, Bath.

Sir Alfred Gooch said he was the respondent in the case. In March, 1886, Lady Gooch made a statement to him that a person named Eden was annoying her, and writing to her. After the separation he found at Benacre hall, in Suffolk, some most compromising letters written by Eden to Lady Gooch. He then wrote to Lady Gooch and had certain inquiries made. On hearing the result of these inquiries a deed of separation was signed on July 9. He never lived with his wife after the conversation he had had with Lady Gooch, when she told him about Eden. He found the letters in Lady Gooch's bedroom at Benacre hall. He also found a photograph or two.—In cross-examination the respondent said Lady Gooch had complained of his drinking after marriage. He was not an habitual drunkard. He had promised his wife to improve his conduct. In reference to his conduct in 1884, he denied that he was keeping two women at Malvern. He had not a deed of separation drawn up in 1885 for his wife to sign.

On 27th May, 1886, Sir Alfred said he received the following letter from George Henry Eden:—

Dear Sir,—When I last wrote to you I was out of my mind, and I wish to withdraw all I said about your wife as it was not true. Your wife is as pure, as far as I am concerned, as your own mother. I was determined to get a hold of your wife, and I took a woman to the Clarence hotel, Exeter, who passed as Lady Gooch, and said I was her brother, but I knew that if any future inquiry was made the servants would tell a different tale. The woman has long since left England, and I do not know now where she is. She bore a strong resemblance to your wife, which first made me notice her. If I can do anything further to repair the injury I have done to Lady Gooch I will. Any apology from me to her is useless now. I have behaved too badly ever to be forgiven by you, or your wife.—Yours truly, George Henry Eden.

The evidence of an ex-chambermaid of the Rougemont hotel, Exeter, taken on commission, was read. She stated that Lady Gooch visited the hotel at the same time as Mr. Eden, that the latter's bed was not slept in, and that she looked through a chink in the door, and saw Mr. Eden and Lady Gooch together in bed. But this witness had not been cross-examined, and an appointment for cross-examination was made.

After other hotel evidence had been given the Court adjourned.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, China Silk, Piece-Goods, Punjam Silk, Scale and Weights, Office Furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at No. 295, Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of a number of pieces of China silk, piece-goods in variety, ghat-pote, patch, gauze, crape, sarries, handkerchiefs, &c., embroidered and flowered silk, velvet, punjam silk, office table, chairs, benches, cupboards, lamps, beam scale, weights, clocks, punkhas, pigeon-holes, &c.

SALE OF Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Stoneware Pipes and Junctions, Iron, Brass, Cast Iron, Coal Ashes, Tents, Dog-cart, Manual Fire Engines, Fire Escapes, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C S, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Market, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1-30 p.m., the following:—

A number of stoneware pipes, bends, junctions, flap traps, brass cocks, spindles, coupling ferrules, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, spanners, files, tools, gratings, locks, leather, canvas and suction hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, street gas lamps, dog-cart, manual fire engines, fire escapes, refuse bins, old latrine, record press, tins, woods, casks, tubs, lead, wrought and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums, tapes, tents, naves, brass nozzles, gauges, scales, weights, old fire bars, wheels, ladders, boxes, coal dust and coal ashes at N S Pumping Station, Carnac Bunder.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of cast iron scrap, and at 3-30 p.m. at Chichpoogly W. W. Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 15, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures, first-rate fancy table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of G. R. WEBB, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1. Strong second-hand mail-phæton in good order.
1. do. five seated barouche do. do.
1. do. Victoria with removable coach box.
1. Powerful grey Arab 14 hands, quiet in saddle and harness.
1. Chesnut arab galloway fast and quiet.

AUCTION SALE OF
AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
Imported by Mr. C. G. BALDOCK from AUSTRALIA.
On SATURDAY, the 18th February, 1893,
At 3-30 p. m.

At the Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Charni Road Station, 25 horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date.

A rare chance to secure first-class, horses at a cheap rate.

Particulars of the horses to be sold:—

1. Brown mare 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle, thoroughly quiet.
2. Bay cob, 4 years, 14-2, first rate hack and jumper.
3. Bay geld, 5 years, 16 hds, will make a good charger.
4. Bay mare, 5 years, 15-2, will make good carriage horse.
5. Bay geld, 6 years, 15-2, quiet saddle horse.
6. Bay geld, 5 years, 16 hds, will make a magnificent brougham horse.
7. Bay geld, 5 years, 15-3, a good charger and jumper.
8. Bay geld, 4 years, 16 hds, will make a good brougham horse.
9. Bay geld, 4 years, 16 hds, will make a good charger.
10. Bay mare, 5 years, 16 hds, will make good brougham horse.
11. Bay cob, 5 years, 15-2, will make a good dog-cart horse.
12. Bay mare, 4 years, 15-2, suitable for any purpose.
13. Black mare, 4 years, 16 hds, will make a good brougham horse.
14. Brown geld, 5 years, 16 hds, broken to saddle and harness.
15. Bay geld, 5 years, 16 hds., } will make a pair of first
16. Bay geld, 5 years, 16 hds., } class carriage horses.
17. Bay cob, 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle.
18. Dun mare, 6 years, 15 hds, by Frisco, imported, American Trotter Record 2-27¼, fastest trotter in Bombay.
19. Bay geld, 5 years, 16-2, broken to saddle.
20. Bay mare, 5 years, 16 hds., { pair of first class
21. Bay mare, 5 years, 16 hds., { carriage horses.
22. Bay geld, 5 years, 16-1 | will make a splendid pair of
23. Bay geld, 5 years, 16-1 | carriage horses.
24. Black geld, 6 years, 16 hds, fine charger and good jumper.
25. Black geld, 5 years, 16 hds., splendid hack and fast trotter.

The broken horses will be ridden at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 15, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LAND IN HUZARIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mariam Bebee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the building materials standing and lying thereon, situate on the east side of Huzaria Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 1290, new No. 8455, old Survey No. 2385, and new Survey No. 3841, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 185, and Street No. 43, 45, 47, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Huzaria Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Esmail Soobedar, and on the South by the house of Mahomed Hoosein Agree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Works, the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasoojee, Furniture Merchant, closing his furniture business, the same comprises complete drawing-room suite, lined with velvet and tapestry, elegant chiffoniers, and cabinets, tables and easy chairs revolving and plain-topped office tables, strong made almyras wardrobe, elegant dressing and washand table, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, (Col. Fuller's bungalow) opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany, Cottage Pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, Hink's lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of A. L. WHITTELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 15, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY

RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.

Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.

WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasu Press, Calcutta, Bara Nussee Ghoses St.

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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billous Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

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Sole Agents for India.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday: and the only alteration in London financial quotations wired by Reuter, was an advance of ⅛ per cent. in the market rates of discount at 1¼ in short London Bills, and 1⅛ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of Bar Silver remained at 38 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value, at 83⅝ cents; demand Exchange on London, however, having advanced ¼ cent, to 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 2,50,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·95 to 84·15 cents per oz.

Saturday's advance in the price of Spot Mid.-American Cotton was lost again yesterday, the rate receding to 4⅞d. per oz.; while Arrivals were 5-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4⅞d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 55-64d. for June-July. Surats were unchanged in value but Egyptian Fair Brown was 1-16d. lower, at 5 1-16d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats in favour of buyers; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, a decline of ⅛ cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, at 9⅛ cents; while May Futures were 19 points lower, at 9·02 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 13,000 bales; and the figures which we give below show how this season's arrivals, so far, compare with those in the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts......	13,000	29,000	21,000
Two days' do.	23,000	43,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,124,000	5,778,000	5,578,000

Here, following the governing markets, Cotton has declined Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy, with a dull feeling at the fall. The Mills have again been the only buyers, having taken 1,250 bales of ready new stuff, made up of 450 Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 233; 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 242; Bengals, at Rs. 202½; and Dhulia, at Rs. 215; and 100 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 233½; and Khangaum, at Rs. 235 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	11,103	bales.
Wheat....................................	17,168	cwts.
Linseed	11,725	„
Rapeseed	6,851	„
Gingellyseed	11,539	„
Groundnuts	15,114	„
Castorseed	2,516	„
Rice	18,500	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and quotations are unchanged; but there is little demand for tonnage; and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand were again quoted at opening this morning with no enquiry for remittance; and later on, 1-13d. higher was obtainable for ready Telegraphic, and for March transfer the same, with Demand at 1s. 2¾d. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2 27-32d. for delivery to 25th March, at which a moderate amount was placed in one direction; but the amount of business passing both ways still continues to be very limited; and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 11-16 to 23-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	.1s. 2¾d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 27-32d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·56¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been fairly steady throughout the day, at a slight advance upon last evening's rates for Fours, say at 105⅝ for cash; 105 9-16 for the coming settlement; and 105 5-16 for the April account; but the market left off 1-16 per cent. under these quotations, 105 9-16 having been the final price for Money.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, which has, in most cases favoured sellers, at our revised quotations; but in the case of Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, and Swadeshi, it has been the other way. Cotton Press shares also have declined Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share in several cases. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 in the first issue. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 2½ lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1½ higher, at Rs. 1041½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 13.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 14.

Mail steamer Ancona from China arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favor of buyers.

Good Dhollera..	4 5-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes....................................	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 9-16
Bar Silver	38 5-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 7½a.m., on Thursday, the 16th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	8	.. a.m.	16	57
Teheran	14	12	30 p.m.	1	11
Suez...............	14	2	45 p.m.	..	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 14th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta............	47	..	..	4
„ Kurrachee	18	..	..	1
„ Madras	18	..	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th February, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·928
Temperature of the Air	73·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·1
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·773
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·1
General Directions of Wind*	E, WNW,NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	164

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RAJPUTANA.

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS—ABBOTT—February 11, at Abu, Rajputana, by the Rev. B. Skelton, Archibald Adams, Surgeon-Major, I. M. S., to Emily Leonora, second daughter of Lt.-Col. H. B. Abbott, I. S. C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NOAD—February 4, at Dulcherra Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of W Cranswick Noad, of a son.

RICHARDSON—February 9, at Bhicanpur, Mozufferpur, the wife of George L Richardson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—MACDONALD—February 9, at Somastipur, by the Rev J Richardson, Edward Mackenzie Murray, of Mungulghur, Tirhut, to Annie Isabel Kingsburgh, second daughter of General John Macdonald, of 31, Lansdowne Crescent, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

CROMMELIN—January 30, at Belombre, Darjeeling, James Arden Crommelin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Engineers, Retired List, aged 91 years and 11 months.

GREGORY—February 10, at 40, Park Street, Gasper Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, late of Durbhunga, aged 67 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1893.

AFTER an interval of nearly seven years, Mr. Gladstone, again Prime Minister, has introduced a Home Rule Bill into a House of Commons crammed from floor to ceiling. On the 8th April, 1886, the unprecedented sight was seen of six or eight rows of chairs down either side of the House to give accommodation to portion of the extraordinary throng of members, while others stood or sat on the floor. On that occasion the leader of the till then undivided Liberal Party unfolded in a speech lasting over three hours a plan for the establishment of a subordinate Legislature in Dublin to deal with Irish affairs, and withdrawal of Irish representatives, Peers, and Commoners from the Imperial Parliament. The Marquis of Hartington in the course of the debate which ensued said with prophetic vision: "Whatever may be the fate of this measure, its mere introduction by a responsible Government by a Minister wielding the influence and the authority of my right honourable friend will have done much that can never be recalled." The Home Rule proposals of 1886 were a surprise to the whole country. The Bill itself was put together hastily, and contained provisions which invited criticism not only from the Conservative opposition but from many of the most advanced members of the Liberal Party. A rent in the Ministry, followed by a schism in the ranks, sealed its fate, which was foreseen almost from the first. The Bill did not survive the second reading; and it has known no resurrection. The Bill introduced on Monday evening differs in many important points from its predecessor; care has been taken to eliminate those features which were chiefly singled out by hostile criticism seven years ago. But all the same its doom is certain. It will be more successful doubtless than its predecessor in surviving the second reading; it may even pass with more or less modification through the committee stage and be read for a third time. But it will never pass the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury, with a candour for which he deserves credit, has stated over and over again that it will be the duty of the House of Lords to reject any Home Rule Bill, all the details of which have not been voted upon by the constituencies. The Upper House is not likely to fail in the performance of that duty. It may be regarded as a fixed fact that whether the Bill pass or fail to pass through the ordeal of hostile criticism in the Lower House, it will not succeed in winning the approval of Lord Salisbury, who has a far larger majority in the House of Lords, than Mr. Gladstone has, or is likely to have, in the House of Commons.

It is not at all certain that the Bill, if it pass the second reading, will escape unscathed though the fierce ordeal of committee where every detail already described as "confused" and impracticable will be made the ground of endless amendments. The closure may possibly be resorted to, but that will depend very much on the Chairman of Committees. If Mr. Leonard Courtenay be re-appointed to that office the closure will be only very sparingly used. On some of the most important points which lent themselves to destructive criticism in 1886, the new measure is quite distinct from the old. The fantastic device of two "Orders" sitting in the same chamber, each having a right to claim to vote separately, and thus veto the other, has been abandoned. No machinery of the kind exists in any modern assembly. The latest experiment of the sort was tried when the States General assembled at Versailles, and the First and Second States—the Clergy and the Nobility—tried to insist on their right to sit and vote in separate chambers so that they might "veto" the *Tiers Etat* at their leisure. Everyone knows how the attempt ended. Sir Gavan Duffy in an article in the *Contemporary Review* pointed out the unworkable character of the "two orders" expedient, and suggested that in its stead the example followed by all States not blessed with a House of Lords, and unwilling to entrust legislation to one house—namely, a Senate or Upper Chamber, with a small number of members either nominated or elected by special constituencies, and a popular Chamber, not too numerous, elected by the general body of electors. This suggestion has evidently been turned to account in the framing of the present Bill. It provides for the establishment of a Legislative Council—a designation apparently suggested by Indian example—composed of forty-eight members elected for a term of eight years by electors with a twenty pound qualification. An assembly with a hundred and three members, elected for a first term of five years, completes the Legislature. This arrangement has certainly the advantage of the clumsy contrivance of Two Orders, the First consisting of (*a*) the twenty-eight Irish Peers at present representing Ireland in the House of Lords, and (*b*) seventy-five elected members, with a property qualification of £200 a-year or £4,000, the former to sit for life and the latter for ten years. As the Peers disappeared the Imperial Government were to nominate members to take their place, until all were removed by death; then the members of the first Order was to consist of the seventy-five elected members only. Under the new scheme the local legislature would consist of two Houses, the members of which both combined would not be half as numerous as that originally proposed. The new Parliament so constituted is to have nothing to do with the levy of Customs, or Excise, or with the Post Office or Telegraphs. It goes without saying that the new Parliament (if it come into existence) will have nothing to do with military or naval questions, or foreign politics, or matters relating to the Crown and Royal Family. The Viceroy will be a non-political personage—that is to say, he shall not represent as he does at present the political party, that happens to be in office, but shall directly represent the Queen. He will hold the Viceroyalty for a term of six years. The provision of law by which no Roman Catholic can be Viceroy of Ireland is to be abrogated. He will receive from the sovereign "a full devolution of the executive power." This provision appears to exclude the principle of the responsibility of the Irish executive to the new Legislature. The Viceroy will be assisted by an Executive Committee of the Irish Privy Council —which is appointed by the Crown—and will give his assent to Bills or exercise the veto under the advice of that Committee. The judges will be irremovable. The Bill of 1886 provided that the salaries of the judges should be a charge on the consolidated fund, and that in certain cases the crown should antedate the pensions of judges—the object being to allow judges who had made themselves unpopular by enforcing the coercive laws of the previous regime to retire from a position in which they would feel ill at ease. Apparently this kindly provision is not included in the new Bill.

"The new Irish Parliament," the telegraph naively says, "will meet on the first Tuesday in September." What will be, will be. On the first Wednesday in September Reuter will doubtless let us know whether this production has been fulfilled to the letter. In one respect indeed the Bill is more fortunate than that which perished in the summer in 1886. It has no twin in the shape of a Land Bill providing for the issue of Treasury Bonds to the amount of £150,000,000 to provide the Irish landlords who might like to get rid of their estates with the means of doing so at twenty-two years purchase. The first issue provided for was £50,000,000. The interest was to be repaid out of Irish taxes, levied by a British Receiver for the Imperial Government, which was to guarantee what was in reality a vast loan for the buying out of the landlords. Strange to say the landlords did not extend their hands for this boon, although they procured two Acts from the late Government to advance forty millions for the same purpose. The Land Bill was assigned by Mr. Chamberlain as his chief reason for the resignation of his seat in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. He contended that the agricultural and artisan poor in England and the Crofters in Scotland needed the money more than the Irish landlords. Political economists—who at that time were more influential than they are now—denounced the "lavish expenditure of Imperial money" for the relief of a class. That pitfall is now avoided. Had the original Bill been framed in similar lines in respect to the retention of the bulk of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament and had it not been cumbered with a Land Bill pledging British credit for the expropriation of the landlords, the split in the Liberal Party would probably have been averted. It was on those two points that Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. W. S. Caine, and other organisers of the secession laid especial emphasis. But the omission of these stones of offence from the present measure will not win back the forty-four Dissentient Liberals who have not in the interval, like Sir G. Trevelyan, Mr. Caine, and others found salvation under the G. O. M.'s umbrella." The land question is reserved to the Imperial Parliament for three years," and eighty Irish members will remain in the Imperial Parliament. But after all the provisions of the Bill are the last matters which need occupy any one's attention. The only question is whether the balance of opinion is in favour of the Bill or against it. Before forming any estimate on this subject we shall have to see how the country generally receives it.

YESTERDAY, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framjee Bhicajee of the Detective Force, filed an information against a victoria-driver, charging him with defamation. The charge arises out of the Clock Tower Tragedy, and it is alleged that the accused openly charged the Inspector with having accepted a bribe of five thousand rupees from a Memon to show him favour in connection with the case. The statement of the driver was, it appears, put in writing, and affixed to the memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for India, praying for the appointment of a commission of enquiry. The driver told a very circumstantial story of how the inspector entered his gharry and drove to Jackeria Musjid-road where a Memon joined him. After some conversation the Memon, he alleged, handed five thousand rupees to the inspector, and five hundred to a havildar who was with him, observing at the time "Take care of me; I am under your protection." The inspector, it was further alleged, told the Memon more money would be wanted, the answer being that more would be paid when they returned. The Memon was driven to the Prince's Dock and the inspector to the Bhendi-bazaar, where the driver alleged that he saw the notes counted under the light of his lamp. This detailed and circumstancial statement was put into type in the office of a native newspaper and copies were forwarded by a committee to the Bombay Government and to the Secretary of State. The inspector, with the sanction of Government, charges the driver, a man, named Mohunsing Dhunsing, with defamation. The latter did not profess to know the Memon or his name, and described him as neither short nor tall. The plaintiff affirms that the whole statement is false. The accused has been arrested but was allowed out on bail.

THE death of Lord St. Oswald three weeks ago, and the elevation of the Hon. Rowland Winn to the peerage as his heir rendered vacant the representation of Pontefract for which Monday's election took place. The result which is announced changes the colour of the constituency. Mr. Winn at the last General Election carried the seat in the Conservative interest by forty votes. Mr. Harold J. Reckitt, of Winestead Hall, Hull, the Liberal candidate, has now defeated Mr. John Shaw of Darrington Hall, Pontefract, who was the Conservative candidate, by sixty-nine votes. The constituency comprises two thousand five hundred electors. Mr. Winn had represented Pontefract since 1885, when he defeated Mr. Childers by thirty-six votes. In 1886 he increased his majority to two hundred and nine. Mr. Reckitt at the last General Election contested Thirsk, but was defeated by Mr. J. G. Lawson by over two thousand three hundred votes. The new victory brings the balance of parties practically as it was at the close of the General Election, and may influence waverers in the few bye-elections still pending.

A MOVEMENT is afoot in Siam in favour of the liberation of slaves, who are numerous throughout the country. Though there may be more in the name than in the reality, the fact remains that slavery still exists, and the better educated natives as well as European settlers are scandalized thereby. On the whole, however, it appears that the slave is better off to-day than the free labourer in Siam, and the leading English organ of Bangkok, in discussing the slave question, lays the advantages of slavery from the slave's point of view alongside its disadvantages, and it must be confessed that except in the matter of sel respect and future possibilities, it is difficult see how the bondsman will be benefited striking off his fetters. First of all we are to that in Siam, master and servant are of t same nationality, and have the same intere in life. The slave is recognised by law, well as by custom, not only as a human bei endowed with reason and sentiment, but he amenable to and protected by the same law a enters into fully recognised domestic relatio Then again parents cannot be separated fr their children at the will of their masters, a slaves can demand to be transferred from master to another; whilst a free labourer has provide himself with food and clothing while is sick; a slave is fed and clothed. The f labourer who fails to carry out his contr with his employer, is liable to punishment by f and imprisonment. The slave has more cho as to whether he works or not. His children any time during the last two decades have be free-born, and the slave to-day is but in position of a labourer who has been paid for many years' labour in advance. In the cou of a few years the system will die a natu death.

A RESOLUTION to hand yesterday gives number of Municipalities in the Central P vinces at fifty-six, a decrease of one on year owing to the dissolution of the Mu cipality of Kareligunj. This district been practically desolated owing to the dian Midland Railway, which has benefi other districts diverting traffic from this. ference of opinion as to the utility of mu cipal bodies prevail in the Central Provin and while some are condemned others applauded. Nagpur is held up as worthy emulation. The Commissioner declares t its work has impressed him favourably, members appearing to manage their affairs a business-like way, and the leading memb being gentlemen of enlightened views wh good work and public spirit it is a p sure to notice. Praise of this kind not frequently extended to mofussil M cipalities, and the Nagpur board is m to be congratulated, especially as the C Commissioner "entirely concurs in this c mendation," and regards the Nagpur Munic lity as a good and encouraging product o policy of local self-government.

THE result of the Justices' election of a M pal Councillor was declared at the Municipal C yesterday. Mr. W. R. Hamilton had 162 v Dr. Moreshwur Gopal Deshmookh 54 votes; Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote 28 votes. Hamilton has been declared elected a Councill the place of Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban.

THE s. s. Santon, which arrived in harbour day from Cardiff, with a cargo of coals, unde command of Captain J. Coull, encountere weather during the voyage in the Mediterrane She left Cardiff on the 11th January la experienced fine weather as far as Gi after leaving which she encountered very hea of wind, and shipped heavy seas as far as Po which then moderated a little. She was d about thirty hours at Port Said on accoun bad weather. After she left Port Said on th Jan., she had fine weather, but on the 3rd about 5 a. m., she went ashore near the I Hawatib Kiber, in the Red Sea, and rema her dangerous position about eight hours. A ty of cargo of coals had to be jettisoned in o set her afloat. She got afloat about 1 p.m proceeded on her course. It is not know damage she has sustained.

CAPTAIN W. J. POWELL, R.I.M., gave over of the office of Port Officer, Karachi, to Com W. M. Edwards, R. I. M., on the 9th inst. an ceeded to Bombay *en route* to Madras.

THE season reports of the Central Provin last week are summarised in the following remarks:—Weather clear and cool in all except Damoh and the Chhattisgarh country cloudy weather has prevailed. Threshing approaching completion in Bhandara and B In parts of Damoh slight damage has been ca crops by rain and hail. In Bilaspur linse been slightly damaged by the cloudy weather wise the spring crops are doing well. Fodd water-supply sufficient. Prices unchanged.

IT may not be generally known, writes the *Times*, that Captain Hawley Smart, the n whose death was recently recorded, was the of Brigadier-General Smart, R.A., lately co ing the Madras District.

HITHERTO the rule in Mysore has been tha ment on coffee lands for which title-deeds ha issued should be paid on or before the 30th *following* the official year for which it was du the official year has now been changed so as on 30th June, the word "*of*" has been subs for the word "*following*" in the rule alluded

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for th ending 4th February were, for passenge Rs. 74,984, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,14,731, altogether Rs. 1,89,715, or an average rec mile of Rs. 225-13-7. During the corresp week in 1891 the receipts were Rs. 1,91,509- an average receipt per mile of Rs. 227-15-10.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts week ending 14th January were, for passenge Rs. 66,421-11-2, and for goods, &c., Rs. 66, making altogether Rs. 1,32,901-1-5, or an receipt per mile of Rs. 127-6-8. Duri corresponding week in 1892 the receip Rs. 1,25,334,15-4, or an average receipt per Rs. 132-3-4.

MUCH good gun-powder has been expended the past few days on salutes, writes a conten owing to the departure of Native Prince Calcutta, and the interchange of ceremoni with the Viceroy. To those whose hearts ar with income-tax the sound of these salut several rupees going into the air at each b great trial, and it would only be a thought cession to the taxpayer, if the Government dispensed with the luxury until the income removed. But there is a standing explanat powder must be blown off or it will become

UNDER the heading "The Story Writer the Father of a Yankee Baby Girl" an A paper publishes the following, dated Br December 31st:—"A daughter was bor Thursday afternoon to Mrs. Rudyard Kip of the well-known English writer, who is the winter here with his wife's relatives. T residence of the Balestiers, Beachwood, and homestead are located about four miles n village, on rising ground commanding a lo of Connecticut river scenery, the mountain and the terraced village sloping down to Kipling is having a $10,000 house built in ly spot, which will be named Crow's Nes while he is living in the little white-pain and-a-half cottage built for the farmer o estate. It is a wee mite of a nest, and m probably have the name the writer has cho more pretentious house. But Kipling p it 'just big enough for two,' and was mu that they could all live so near together now probably hasten to change his comme big enough for three.' Mrs. Kipling Caroline Balestier, a sister of C. Wolcot the writer who died abroad recently and in collaboration with Mr. Kipling. Sh under medium height, slender and *pet* dark-brown eyes and brown hair. A gr shows Mrs. Wolcott Balestier, senior, a daughters. Mrs. Kipling is on the r Josephine Balestier, the other sister, is yo arrival of Miss Kipling on the scene much-discussed question of why Kiplin ed his trip to Samoa and other Pacific i was attributed to the loss of a large sum the failure of a bank. Mrs. and Mis both doing well."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 13, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill, the object of which is to establish a Legislature in Dublin, to administer purely Irish affairs, consisting of a Legislative Council of forty-eight members, to be elected for a term of eight years, and an Assembly of one hundred-and-three members to be elected for a first term of five years.

The Viceroy, who will be non-political and exempt from religious disability, will be appointed for six years, and will receive from the Sovereign the full devolution of the executive power, and will be assisted by an Executive Committee of the Irish Privy Council, and give his assent to Bills and exercise the power of veto under its advice.

The Irish members who will be retained at Westminster, will number eighty, but they will be excluded from voting on Bills and Motions which are expressly confined to Great Britain.

The Judges will be irremovable and the Constabulary will be gradually but not abruptly dissolved, the Viceroy, during the transition, controlling the force, which will afterwards be replaced by a local police under Irish control.

Ireland will contribute an equitable share in the Imperial charges, but the Irish Parliament will be excluded from dealing with the Customs, Excise, Post Offices, and Telegraphs.

The new Irish Parliament will meet on the first Tuesday in September.

Mr. Gladstone in his peroration when introducing the Bill, declared that his proposals were inspired by a desire to redeem the character of England from past dishonour and to magnify the strength, greatness, and glory of the Union of the Empire, and that the only alternative would be to demand the repeal of the Union.

OVATION TO THE PREMIER.

The Right Hon'ble gentleman was loudly cheered on his way to the House, and received quite an ovation on entering it, the Liberal members rising and waving their hats.

There was a terrific crush at the doors, and every seat was instantly occupied and the galleries crammed.

DEBATE ON THE BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Referring to the Legislative Council which he advocates in his Home Rule Bill, Mr. Gladstone explained that its members would be elected on the basis of a twenty pound franchise, and the members of the Assembly on the basis of the present franchise.

The amount of the Irish contribution to the Imperial Exchequer will be derived from the Customs Revenue. The Land Question is reserved to the Imperial Parliament for three years.

In the debate on the Bill, Sir Edward Clarke criticised the details, and especially as regards the retention of Irish members at Westminster and the absence of any safeguard for Ulster. He said the Opposition would resist the Bill to their utmost.

Mr. Sexton generally approved of the Bill which, he said, was better than the last, but criticised the financial proposals made therein.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Unionist papers denounce the Bill as confusing and impracticable, and criticise the inadequacy of the power of voto vested in the Viceroy.

The Liberal papers express their cordial approval of the Bill, though the Radical organs dislike the retention of Irish members at Westminster.

ELECTION NEWS.

A SEAT WON AND LOST.

Mr. Reckitt, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Pontefract, defeating Mr. Shaw, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of sixty-three votes.

TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

The South Lancashire Regiment has arrived at Cairo.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

Another change has been made in the orders given to the 7th Dragoon Guards. The whole regiment (some 600 strong) now goes to Egypt, with 260 horses and 45 officers. The chargers of the Regiment will leave Muttra on the 16th, and arrive at Deolali on the 20th. There are only, it is reported, 100 horses and saddles available for Egypt; so the difficulty of mounting the entire regiment remains to be solved.

OFFICERS FOR THE RANK OF COLONELS.

The board for the selection of officers to the rank of substantive Colonels will assemble at Simla during the hot weather.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Mr. Pedler, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, proceeds on three months' leave from the middle of April.

THE SHIP MARLBOROUGH HALL.

The four-masted ship Marlborough Hall, which went ashore on the Palmyra Reef in a thick haze got clear, and floated yesterday.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTHERN LUSHAI.

The troops employed in Southern Lushai have commenced their return march. 300 men of the 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkha Rifles and Detachments of the 16th Bengal Infantry and No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery embark at Chittagong on the 28th instant, reaching Calcutta on the 2nd March; the remaining 100 men of the 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkha Rifles will proceed with a police force to Leurom, and then return to India via Silchar.

THE SIMA OPERATIONS.

Burma news concerning the Sima operations state that the villages of Maitong, Laika, and Ningting have surrendered with guns; and part of Sima has also submitted. The Ningroung group have paid their tribute, but the villages of Kumja and Mali are prevented from coming in owing to a fresh gathering of tribesmen at Palap and Naru.

NEWS FROM CHIN HILLS.

It is wired from the Chin Hills that the two columns under Captains Keary and Murray have returned to Fort White, having met with no opposition. Nine Chins were captured and brought in.

TRIAL BY JURY IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 14.

The decision of the Secretary of State regarding the jury question in Bengal is expected in the course of the current week.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

At the annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund an opportunity will probably be taken to review the work of the past four years, as this is the last year of Lady Lansdowne's term of honorary office.

PRICE OF GULF AND NORTHERN HORSES.

It has been decided that Rs. 650 will be the price charged both to the Gulf and Northern horses selected as officers' chargers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, on Monday evening. The Rt. Hon. member received an ovation on his way to the House. The measure was widely discussed in the English Press yesterday.

THE Liberal Candidate has been returned for Pontefract—a gain for the party.

YESTERDAY at an adjourned meeting of the Millowners' Association it was resolved not to adopt short time in the local mills.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* confirms the report received here of the death of Mr. John Connell, at Moulmein. He was, says our contemporary, one of the oldest residents in Burma, and was for many years connected with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Ld.

A PATHETIC incident in connection with the wedding of Archduchess Margaret is the death of Professor Kahler. A Vienna correspondent writes: When a little more than a year ago the Archduchess Margaret lay on a sick bed suffering, and unconscious under a terrible attack of typhus, Professor Kahler remained with her day and night superintending every detail of the treatment, and dividing the care of the Archduchess with her mother. Professor Kahler was only 44. Suffering from cancer of the tongue, he underwent three operations, but it was impossible to stop the malignant growth. At the very hour when the young Princess whose life he saved was taking leave of her parents at the station, he breathed his last. On Wednesday the Archduke Charles Louis and the Archduchess Maria Theresa sent a splendid wreath of fresh flowers with white and red streamers, and the words "In deepest gratitude," and yesterday the Archduke and Archduchess attended the funeral service in the Votive Church.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR remarks that there are some who have urged the sweeping away from Westminster Abbey of many of the cumbersome monstrosities of the later centuries, and restoring something of the architectural beauty and symmetry which they in part deface. Dean Stanley ventured to take a few timid steps in this direction by pruning the luxuriance of the Tyrrell monument, and reducing the towering height of the one erected to Captain Cornewall. If an annexe to the Abbey existed, Dr. Farrar would like to place in it one or two of the huge structures which express the naval pride and exultation of the nation in the days of Howe and Rodney. They blot out (as he says) many a fine vista, and take up a disproportionate amount of valuable space. He would also ruthlessly diminish the masses of marble placed behind some of the statues—those, for instance, of General Stringer and Lord Chatham. But further than that he would not go, for the Abbey reflects the changes of every succeeding epoch.

AMONG the rescuers at the mining disaster at Dux, in Bohemia, two men, a Vienna correspondent says, have distinguished themselves above the rest. They are brothers, named Stanick. On hearing that it was impossible to get into the pit where the explosion had taken place, they had themselves lowered down the shaft with a heavy pole. With this they battered the door open. They were able to bring out six wounded miners (who, if they are saved, will owe their lives to them), and ten dead besides. Exhausted, they returned above ground to take some rest, but on being told that no one else dared continue their work, they went below again, and brought out four more dead. They refused to accept a reward.

ACCORDING to the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* the Flaot-book which is to be taken to the Chicago exhibition by an American man-of-war treats of the Norwegian legends of the Kings, mixed with Icelandic legends. It consists of two volumes, written on parchment with illuminated initial letters. It is believed to have been written between 1370 and 1380, more than a hundred years before the discovery of America. The authors are two Icelandic priests, Magnus Thorhallsen and Jan Thodarfen, who lived on the island Flato in the Brede fiord in Western Iceland. The most interesting thing in the book just now is the legend by Olaf Trygvason, of Erik, and his son Leif the Happy, the first discoverer of America. Erik steered westwards from Iceland, and discovered Greenland; his son Leif returned to Iceland and voyaged to Norway where Olaf Trygvason persuaded him to become a Christian. Leif then went to Greenland to introduce Christianity there; but during his voyage was driven southwards, and in the year 1000 discovered "Vinland," thus discovering America about 500 years before Columbus reached its coast. Dr. Gudmundsson, of the Copenhagen University, will accompany the book to Chicago at the cost of the American Government. The book will be placed in a special building, watched day and night by soldiers.

CHICAGO, a Paris correspondent hears, is to be afforded an opportunity of listening to the warblings of Yvette Guilbert, who has been offered by a music hall there 8,000*l*. for two hundred songs. All her expenses and those of her maids will be paid. She has telegraphed assent, but asks for half in advance before she leaves New York. Yvette Guilbert is very clever, but her style and feeling is that of the "voyoucratie" of Paris. She is not to be compared to Theresa, who was a woman of genius, and whose diction—for she could have hardly been said to sing—was incomparable. She was often grandiose, and by the most simple means. Whatever old thing she took up, she put quite a new face on. Her pathetic effects were sure to draw tears from the eyes of the most sceptical French audiences, and she could be irresistibly droll. Yvette is many pegs lower in her comic songs, which, as she says herself, when going to sing them, are not fit for the ears of young ladies.

IN the preface to his "Commentaries on the History of England," just published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, Professor Burrows, of Oxford, observes that the appearance of this volume may suggest that the time has come for a new and complete History of England, which might take for the next generation the place which was assigned in former days to Hume, and at the same time justify its pretensions on far superior grounds. But he is decidedly of opinion that the time has not come. There is too much yet to be done in the way of research; and to appreciate the results of research requires time. "Such a history," adds the Chichele Professor, "must fill many volumes, and if it is to live must possess something of that perfection of form which was attained in the eighteenth century. We may well hope (he continues) that, amongst our younger school of historians, some one will be found who is fitted to become the full and adequate interpreter of a history which grows in grandeur the more fully and dispassionately it is considered."

OUR witty contemporary *The Granta* is not unreasonably proud of the hundredth number. It is a handsome number, and it marks a length of days, or rather of weeks, in Term which, for various reasons, is altogether exceptional, if not unprecedented. As a rule, we are reminded, University papers die with the end of their conductors' University lives. The editor recalls "The Bear" and "The Lion," "whose quarrel gave the world one of its most brilliant academical poets in Sir George Trevelyan;" also "The Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal," "The Cambridge Tatler," "The Tatler in Cambridge," "The Cambridge Fortnightly," "The Magazine," and "The Gadfly." Most of these had stormy careers of conflict with dons and officials. One of the "Tatlers"—that which produced the first unfinished sketch of Mr. Anstey's "Vice Versa"—perished on account of a jocose and imaginative description of a college garden party. The only person (it is added) who felt perfectly happy about this affair was Mr. Anstey, who, we believe, had completely entangled the threads of his immortal story, and was at his wits' end to devise a satisfactory conclusion.

SOME time ago the Paris Municipal Council ordered the creation of a number of scholastic canteens, as they are termed, which furnish food gratuitously to children attending the elementary schools who are so ill-fed that otherwise they would not be strong enough to do the work required of them. A step further in a similar direction has now been taken. Representation having been made to the Council that during this wintry weather some of the little ones came to school in a pitiable state for want of proper clothing, it has been decided to ascertain how many such children are to be found, and to provide woollen materials for them to be made up into garments. As soon as the requisite information is furnished, a sum of money will be voted under this special head.

HOW summarily actors and managers were dealt with in the days of King William III. is shown by the petition of Alexander Davenant and others, dated December 19, 1691, which has been found among the historical documents of the House of Lords. These "sharers and adventurers in the play house"—this seems to have reference to the Dorset Garden Theatre, in Whitefriars—set forth that, Lord Longueville having complained of being assaulted, together with his servants, by the guard at this famous playhouse, in the course of what seems to have been a rather serious fracas, the King had given orders, at the desire of the Peers, that no soldiers should be on duty there for the future, and that the players should be "suspended from acting till they had begged pardon for the affront." The House had also, it appears, vindicated its dignity, thus outraged in the person of one of its members, by ordering a sergeant and a soldier to be sent to the Gate House at Whitehall, then used as a prison. The petitioners having humbly solicited the "removal of the suspension upon them," and promised to "do their best to prevent the like miscarriage for the future," it is officially noted that "the suspension on the players was removed," and that "on December 29 the sergeant and soldier were, on petition, released."

THE Paris correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, referring to the Panama scandals, remarks that bribery is the less excusable among French deputies and senators seeing that the dearest Parliament in the world is the democratic one of France, the two Chambers annually costing the nation upwards of 8 millions of francs. Next in order come the Parliaments of Spain, 2,230,000f.; Italy, 2,150,000f.; Austria, 1,800,000f.; England, 1,298,000f; Belgium, 900,000f.; and Portugal, 753,000f. The German Reichstag costs 480,000f. In France £815 per diem is the price paid for the privilege of having laws made by the Chamber of Deputies. The expenditure of 1893 is fixed at 7,435,520f. More than 5,000,000f. are swallowed up by the "salaries" of the legislators, each deputy receiving 9,000f. and the President 72,000f. The staff of the House consists of 243 persons costing 721,500f. There is consequently nearly one servant for every two deputies. The librarian's bill for new books never falls below 22,000f., most of it being spent on works of fiction. In the time of the Empire novels were the books chiefly read in the library, and there are shelves packed with the works of Gaboriau, Paul Feval, Ernest Feydeau, Octave Feuillet, and others. Among the officials is a ratcatcher, who has a salary of 700f. and one whose duty it is to mend the umbrellas of deputies. His post was invented in the time of Louis Philippe, who never walked out without one, and so elderly and influential gentlemen adopted the fashion of carrying umbrellas and eschewing walking-sticks. Hence the call for an umbrella-mender. The expense of the medical staff is 11,500f. and of the lavatories 36,000f. This latter sum does not include the cost of brushes and sponges (5,474f.), nor of scented soap and eau de cologne (1,522f.). The remainder of the expenditure is spent chiefly on printing. In 1891 the printer's bill amounted to nearly £41,000, of which £7,400 went for documents relating to the new Customs tariff.

IT has been considered desirable that the eminent services of the late Sir Richard Owen in the advancement of the knowledge of the sciences of anatomy, zoology, and palæontology, should be commemorated by some suitable memorial. To carry out this object a committee is being formed, consisting not only of the leading naturalists of this and other countries, but of many others interested in the progress of science generally. The Prince of Wales has consented to become chairman of the committee. Sir James Paget has signified his willingness to accept the post of vice-chairman; Sir William H. Flower, of the Natural History Museum, will consent to act as treasurer; and Mr. W. Percy Sladen, as secretary.

UNDER the presidency of Mr. Samuel Pope, Q.C., most genial of Parliamentary lawyers, members of the Association of Lancastrians in London arranged to dine together in the Queen's Saloon of the Holborn Restaurant. There have long been Devonians in London, Cornishmen in London, Yorkshiremen in London, banded together in associations that keep fresh by oral traditions the glorious names of their respective county men. Now Lancastrians, whose muster-roll of celebrities cannot be insignificant, and whose "clannishness" is hardly less than that of West-country folk, have also decided to have their great gatherings in London. The love of county is only another form of patriotism, and its indulgence is an excellent incentive for men to be worthy of their illustrious forbears. The association, which was established in 1892, now numbers nearly a hundred members, and it is proposed to alter the rules so that a larger committee and more than one vice-president may be elected. Among the members of this Association is Mr. "Lall" Brough, who, if present at the dinner, may be trusted to show sufficient cause why the men of Lancashire should meet and make merry together at least once a year.

ALL our modern architecture, according to the writer of the article in the *Quarterly*, is hopelessly bad; whence this London of ours has become "a scene of misery"—the "showy building" being "a sham," while "the immense majority of our dwelling-houses have not even a pretence of art." As to the Law Courts, which have been called mediæval, "never (says the *Quarterly* Reviewer) was there a mediæval workman who would have produced such nonsense as this." The Leadenhall and Smithfield Market elevations and details are "everything that they should not be, and nothing that can satisfy true architectural discernment"; and the "worthless, dirt-encumbered" decoration at the Smithfield Market building and the Gracechurch-street facade at Leadenhall are at "the very nadir of artistic architectural ability." "The perpetrator of these multiplied offences (continues this wholesale denouncer) was selected by the Royal Institute of British Architects to be their chief and president for two whole years. How great the decadence from Cockerell to Jones. And yet this Royal Institute pretends to dictate to the public whom they are to trust with building works, and whom they should refuse."

AN original kind of luncheon was recently given by a young American lady, who arranged that each of her guests should be dressed in a costume representing some well-known novel. A prize was awarded to the best costume, and another was given to the guest who should most correctly guess the names of books from the dresses representing them. One lady wore a network of twisted cords all askew, and tied here and there with cords and tassels. She was "Oliver Twist" (all-of-a-twist). Another, all in brightest red from head to foot, was easily guessed as Conan Doyle's Study in Scarlet." A lady in an ornamental nightgown with a ribbon round the waist, from which was suspended a bag full of socks and stockings with yarn and needles was the exponent of Charles Reade's "Never Too Late to Mend." The easiest costume was that suggested by Miss Alcott's novel, "A Rose in Bloom." It consisted merely of a magnificent rose fastened on the bodice of an ordinary toilet. A lady with a shield representing a knight in armour, surrounded by kneeling captives, represented "One of our Conquerors," by George Meredith.

WHAT are the future possibilities of the telescope? The constructor of the great Lick telescope declares that there is practically no limit to its size. Mr. Alvan Clark further observes that with each succeeding advance the limit of successful glass melting was thought to have been attained. Even quite recently a noted optician, speaking of the practicability of producing discs larger than thirty-six inches, said it appeared to him that the chances of obtaining forty inch. discs in the present state of the art are remote. Yet there are now in his manufactory two remarkably fine discs of forty inches diameter ready for figuring. The discs referred to have, it is stated, only a combined thickness of some four inches, and the lenses of an object glass of even six feet aperture would necessitate a combined thickness of not more than six inches. For various reasons set forth in his article in the *North American Review*, Mr. Clark is decidedly of opinion that our future advance in this field must be along the line of the refracting telescope.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held, last evening, in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, with the view of considering the present situation, and adopting such measures as may be considered advisable under the circumstances. Mr. George Cotton took the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. K. R. Cama, Sassoon J. David, Ramdas Keshavji, K. M. Heeramaneck, Damodar Thakersey Moolji, Lukhmidas Khimji, Dwarkadas Dharumsey, Framji D. Petit, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Dinshaw Edulji Watcha, Dhurumsey Soonderdas, D. J. Tata, R. D. Tata, Veerchand Deepchand, Dhurumsey Morarji Goculdas, Runchordas Narotumdas, Dayabhoy Tapidas, Maganlal Dulpatram, Jeevandas Moolji, Karsondas Gopaldas, Vithaldas Gopaldas, Cursondas Vulabhdas, Purshotum Naranji, and D. C. Shroff.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said that as the members were aware the last meeting was postponed for the purpose of obtaining the views of the several mills working in Bombay. Their secretary adopted a very quick means of ascertaining their views by at once addressing a circular letter to several millowners, requesting them to say whether they were for or against the resolution passed by the Association on Tuesday, the 7th instant. There were sixty-five mills addressed and replies had been received from fifty-three mills only. Eleven of those mills were absolutely in favour of the resolution passed by the Association, whereas twenty-five mills were in favour of the same with certain conditions, some of them saying that if three-fourths of the spindles stopped, they would stop also, while others stated that if seven-eighths of the mills stopped they would also cease working their mills. Sixteen mills were absolutely against the short-time movement, one of them assigning reasons for its doing so. The resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Wadia at their last meeting was to the effect that if three-fourths of the number of spindles agreed to go on short-time they would all abide by the resolution. In order to have a majority of three-fourths of the total number of mills in Bombay they ought to have forty-nine mills to agree. They had now a little over one-half the number of mills who agreed to the resolution, and it would, therefore, be for the meeting to pass such a resolution as they might think necessary under the circumstances. It appeared to him that in the face of replies they had received a short-time movement was impossible. Members would no doubt recollect that when they proposed a similar movement on a former occasion great care was taken to obtain the signatures of those mills who were in favour of a short-time movement, and it was then adopted. He would mention that since they had met on the last occasion the position of the industry had improved for the better. Their prices of yarn in China had remained much about the same. The markets were certainly, if anything, firm. There were sales during the last fortnight of 11,500 bales, the prices being maintained throughout. There was, besides, a fair decline on the prices of cotton. About a month ago Mr. David, Mr. Heeramaneck, and himself very seriously thought that it was desirable to go on short time; but the position then was very different, the Julgaon Cotton being at Rs. 245 per candy, and the prices of yarn in China were about the same. Those were speculative prices. Although there was no decline in the market rates of yarn, there was a very material decline in the raw material of fully Rs. 20, and judging from the telegrams, which stated trade was languishing in Lancashire, and if the strike there were to continue, it was probable they would have a still further reduction in cotton, which they expected to have within a short-time from Guzerat and other places. (Applause.)

Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Shroff made a few remarks in favour of the short-time movement.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey proposed that, in view of the adverse replies received from members of the Association, it was the opinion of the meeting that short time could not at present be adopted.

Mr. Dhurumsey Soonderdass seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cursondas Vulabhdass thought, that there was at present no necessity for a short-time movement but considering the present state of the cotton crop, it was quite possible that the quantity then available might not be found sufficient to work the mills, and the Association might have, under those circumstances, to meet again to consider the question of short-time movement.

The chairman, agreeing with the last speaker, observed that the Association might depend upon one thing, and it was that as far as the mills, managed by his own firm, were concerned, when they believed that it was for the general good of the trade or industry, no one would work harder for the purpose of having short time than himself.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried *nem. con.* The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, FEB. 11.

THE jubilee dance in honour of the victory at Miani was given by the Warrant Officers and Sergeants of the Cheshire Regiment in the Sergeants' Mess last night. I believe this annual dance is always a successful affair, but last night's beat the record entirely. The mess-room was transformed into a perfect ball-room. A splendid dancing cloth had been carefully laid down, and the Cheshire Band supplied delightful music throughout the evening. The ceiling was covered with flags and bunting, and the walls decorated by trophies of arms. At one end the Regimental colours formed a striking feature of the decorations. A large tent was pitched for "sitting out" accommodation, and was very much patronised between the dances. The Sergeants were perfect hosts, sparing themselves in no way to secure the comfort of their guests. If they could but have hired some dancing men, as one reads of being done in Paris, the ball would have been more enjoyable than even it was. Refreshments of every kind were to be had in profusion all the evening, and a supper was served about twelve o'clock. One hero of the battle of Miani was present—Honorary Surgeon Lawrence—who wore his Miani medal and the weight of his more than three score and ten, as if they were a mere bagatelle. It did one good to see him dancing as gaily as if he were twenty. Life cannot be always not worth living, one was fain to moralise, if such a veteran hero could find in it much that was pleasant and glad. The whole station almost was present at the dance. Invitations to two hundred and fifty were issued; and only those were absent who were away on duty. Everyone missed Sir George Wolseley. He was on inspection duty at Hubli. He is a host in himself, and by his genial manners seems to infuse *bon comaradarie* wherever he goes.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE many successful little concerts and entertainments which have been got up on behalf of the Seamen's Institute, opposite the Prince's Dock, led those interested to undertake more onerous tasks; and the highly creditable performances of "Ticklish Times" and a "Cup of Tea," which took place in the institution, on Monday night, fairly recouped the performers in so laudable an undertaking. Quite a large audience filled the hall, on Monday night, at the west end of which a pretty stage, picturesquely adorned with rain bow bunting, tastefully draped, was erected. Miss A. Baird in the role of "Dot" was bright and taking, and delivered her lines with entire confidence. Mr. Goulding was inimitable in the part of Lancelot Grigs, the conception of which was capital and generally admired. The part of Sir William Ramsay was undertaken by Mr. Kelly, and indicated the pains that young gentleman underwent to give it in the successful manner he did. Mrs. Butterfield, as Mrs. Grigs, gave eminent satisfaction, while Miss Baird as Winifred received the encomiums of the audience for her creditable rendering. The company were much amused by Mr. Gawthorne's representation of Bodkins, while the responsibilites of Jansen (Mr. Oliver) could not have been discharged better. The vocal contributions by Miss Beniston, Mr. Goulding, Mrs. Saunders, and Mrs. Butterfield, who were ably accompanied on the piano by Miss Devonshire, were highly pleasing. The comicalities went with spirit and were warmly applauded, and vigorously encored. The final part of the programme was opened with the performance of a "Cup of Tea," in which the honours fell to Miss Beniston for her successful representation of the somewhat difficult part of Lady Clara Seymour. The other roles of Sir Charles Seymour, Scroggins, and Joseph were undertaken by Mr. Oliver, Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Kelly, and were eminently satisfactory.

LADY MEATH has left behind her in Melbourne a memento of her visit there in a branch of the Ministering Children's League, the object of which is to promote kindness and unselfishness by cultivating the habit of doing good to others. The first annual festival was held in the Melbourne Town Hall last month, and brought together a large concourse of children. It was announced that as a result of the first year's operations twenty-seven branches have been established. The Bishop of Melbourne made a brief address, and the meeting concluded with an assurance that the gifts brought by the children would be carefully apportioned to those who most needed them.

SEQUEL TO THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING A POLICE OFFICER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mohunsing Dhunsing was brought upon a charge of defaming Mr. Framji Bhicaji, Inspector, Detective Branch of the Bombay City Police Force, by making a statement to the effect that Mr. Framji had received Rs. 5,000 from a Memon as an inducement to show favour to the Memon in the exercise of his official functions in connection with the Rajabai Tower case.

Mr. Framji, in his information, lodged before Mr. Cooper, on the 13th instant, stated: "I am an Inspector in the Detective Branch of the Bombay City Police Force, and reside at Khetwadi. I was a member of the Police Force in 1891, and was associated with the other police officers in the inquiry concerning the deaths of the two Parsee ladies, whose dead bodies were found lying at the foot of the Rajabai Tower, on the 25th April, 1891. I am informed, and believe that, on the 18th June, 1891, one Mohunsing Dhunsing, a public conveyance driver, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors of Bombay, in the presence of Mr. Craigie and others, made and published an imputation to the effect that I had received Rs. 5,000 from a Memon as an inducement to me to show favour to him (the Memon) in the exercise of my official functions. The said statement was, I am informed and believe, reduced to writing, and subsequently printed at the office of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Printing Press, Bombay. Annexed hereto marked A is the proof print thereof. Further prints of the said statement were made, from which amongst other things the name of the said Mohunsing Dhunsing and my name were omitted. And some of such further prints were used as appendices to the printed copies of the memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and forwarded through the Government of Bombay, praying that a commission of inquiry into the conduct of the Bombay City Police, in reference to the Rajabai Tower Case, might be ordered. I produce the statement so annexed to the memorial marked B. I say that the statements made by the said Mohunsing Dhunsing, and published as aforesaid, are most defamatory, and were made against me with the intention of causing, or knowing it to be likely that the said imputation would cause, me harm and affect my reputation. I charge the said Mohunsing Dhunsing with defamation, and pray that a warrant may be issued against him, and that he be dealt with according to law."

The Exhibit A, annexed to the information, ran as follows:—"Office of C., L. & O., 18th June, 1891, 1-35 p.m. Mohunsing Dhunsing: I am a driver of a victoria. My number is 249. I am in the service of one Narayen Bhandari. I have been in his service for twelve years. I live at Coombarwada. Narayen Bhandari lives at Mooghbhat. On the Monday after the Saturday on which the ladies fell, at 10-30 p.m., I was coming from the direction of Sir Jamshedji Hospital towards Pydownee in my victoria. There was no one in the victoria besides myself. When I got near Pydownee one Mahomedan boy told me that the saheb who was standing about the steps at the corner of the Colsa Mohla, and to whom he pointed, wanted a victoria. I went to the saheb who took a seat in my carriage. The saheb was Inspector Framji, who was dressed in a European coat, which buttoned down the middle as many Parsees wear, and trousers, and had a Mogul cap on his head. After Framjee had got in, I drove about twenty-four paces down the Jakeria Musjid Road, when a havildar, who was on the road, called me to stop. I accordingly stopped. The havildar got in, and also a Mahomedan. The havildar was not in uniform.

Q.—How do you know he was a havildar?—I know the man personally, and that he is a havildar.

Q.—What caste is he?—He is a Mussulman. I could point out the havildar if I saw him. I do not know his name, nor his number. The havildar was a man about 35. He had a moustache and beard. It was black. He is short and stout. I do not know the name of the Memon. I would know him again if I saw him. He was dressed in a snuff-coloured coat and white trousers. The coat was buttoned down the middle; he seemed to be about thirty years of age. He had a small moustache and beard. His hair was black. He was medium height, neither short nor tall. He was thin. After the Memon and the havildar had got in I drove to the Carnac Bunder. When we got to the other end of the Musjid Bunder Bridge, Framjee told me to stop near a godown, which is close to the end of the Bridge. I accordingly stopped my horse. They made the carriage wait there for ten minutes. They were sitting in the carriage all the time talking together. I overheard some part of the conversation. The Memon said 'take care of me, I am under your protection,' and he gave Rs. 5,000 to Framji and Rs. 500 to the havildar. The havildar then said 'don't fear.' Framji said that the sum given to him would not be sufficient, as it would be shared by many. The Memon said he would give him more when he returned. They then told me to go on. I drove to Prince's Dock, and then drove inside the gate. The Memon then got out, and I drove away with Framji, and the havildar to Bhendi Bazar. They paid me eight annas and told me to go. I disputed the eight annas, but they would not give me any more.

Q.—When you stopped at the godown, were you sitting on the box of the victoria all the time?—Yes.

Q.—Were you facing the horse with your back to the people inside the victoria.—Yes.

Q.—Were you sitting with your face to the horse the whole time, or did you some time turn round?—No, I did not turn round. I was sitting with my face to the horse the whole time.

Q.—Then how do you know that the Memon gave Framji Rs. 5,000?—There was a conversation about the Rs. 5,000 not being enough, and when the money was paid the Memon told me to open the lantern of my victoria. I opened it, and the Memon then counted the notes; first he paid Framji, and then the havildar. The Memon counted the notes, and then told Framji 'here are Rs. 5,000.' He then counted more notes, and told the havildar 'here are Rs. 500.' After the Memon had paid the Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 500, he had still many notes left in his hand. Framji was going to count the notes again after they had been paid to him when the Memon said they had been counted."

The Magistrate received the information in chambers, and ordered a warrant to be issued against the accused, who was arrested and placed before the Court yesterday.

Inspector Framjee Bhicaji identified the accused as the person charged in his information.

The accused, applying to be liberated on bail, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be held to bail in his own recognisances of Rs. 250, and a surety for the same amount.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday the 22nd instant.

IT must have been a terrible moment for Charlotte Moreland, aged 17, daughter of a collier at Intake, near Sheffield, when she awoke before daylight the other morning to find that the lower part of the house was in flames; for the poor girl had been left to take charge of the collier's little family in rooms upon a second floor. Charlotte, however grasped the situation at once. There was no possible escape but by the window, and here gathered the little trembling band, consisting of a brother, aged five, two sisters, aged, respectively, 10 and 13, and another sister, who though two years older than Charlotte was in weak health and little able to assist. Meanwhile the neighbours in default of ladders had piled up beds and bedding on the ground below, and were stretching out cloths and calling out to the Morelands to leap for their lives. It was in this position, with the smoke accumulating and the flames audibly crackling below, that Charlotte Moreland encouraged the children, and contrived to drop them, one after the other, so successfully that the worst that any one suffered was some bruises and a severe shaking. Then the brave girl herself leaped from the window, but not being caught so securely, she slipped and fell to the ground, stunned by the shock. Such is the bare statement of her marvellous coolness, courage, and decision; but the details add many pathetic touches to the simple narrative. Charlotte's greatest trouble was about her invalid charge. She fainted at the window, and was in this unconscious condition when her sister, with great effort, contrived to push her out, where she was safely caught.

THE very latest arrival in the field of periodical literature bears the Gulliverian title of "The Houyhnhnm, a Journal for Yahoos," and is in the form of a quarto of sixteen pages, published at the price of sixpence, by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is presumptively designed to make its appearance somewhere about the middle of each month; but this is a matter on which the editor has playfully omitted to furnish any information. What is apparent is that "The Houyhnhnm" will deal in political and social satire. That it will not be in sympathy with all popular movements is shown by the fact that it is desirous of meeting the Early Closing Association with a "Union of Buyers, pledged only to deal with those shops which keep open reasonably late and reasonably often."

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

REGARDING the recruitment of the Superior Establishment of the Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, the following resolution is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Observations.—In Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A.E., dated 25th January, 1889, certain revised rules were laid down for the future recruitment of the establishment of the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, and a competitive examination was prescribed according to the tests laid down in the appendix to that resolution. The results of these examinations have not, however, proved as satisfactory as was anticipated, and the Government of India has again had under consideration the question of modifying the rules with a view to the establishment of the Superior Accounts Branch being maintained in greater efficiency.

2. The Government of India thinks that the entrance examination of the Superior Accounts Branch may with advantage be assimilated to that of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department; and that the scale of salaries of both establishments may be brought into accord.

3. It appears desirable also to take this opportunity of revising the rules regarding the examination for confirmation and promotion as laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, and Appendix C.

Resolution.—The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, is pleased to decide that, with effect from the 1st January, 1893, the following amended rules for recruitment of the Superior Staff of the Accounts Branch, both as regards the entrance and departmental tests, shall take the place of the rules promulgated under resolution No. 19 A.E. of 25th Jan., 1889, and those laid down in the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, and Appendix C:—

I.—The Superior Accounts Branch shall be recruited in India and the members of it so recruited shall be under the Indian Service Leave and Ordinary Pension Rules as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, Chapter XIV and Part IV.

II.—Appointments will ordinarily be made as follows:—

Firstly, by the appointment of candidates selected by competitive examination of not less than three nominees for each vacancy; secondly, by the promotion of deserving accountants; and thirdly, by the transfer, in exceptional cases, of officers from the engineer establishment.

Note.—Officers transferred from the Engineering Branch will draw Accounts Branch rates of salary, but they will retain their own leave and pension rules.

The nominees at every third examination held for appointments to be filled by the first of the above methods of recruitment shall be natives of India as defined by Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Section 6. The maximum number of appointments filled by the second of the above methods shall not exceed one-third of the appointments filled by the first and second methods together. When appointments are made by this method the officers selected will be appointed either as Deputy or Assistant Examiners at the discretion of the Government of India, and will, unless Government otherwise direct, take rank for future promotion above officers in lower classes or grades previously appointed after examination. They will not be required to pass the departmental examinations unless the Government at the time of appointment direct that they shall be so required.

The Government of India reserves the power which it at present possesses of making special and exceptional appointments to the Superior Accounts Establishment otherwise than in the three ways mentioned above.

III.—The classification and rates of pay shall be as follows:—

		Rs.
Examiner of Accounts,	Class I	1,500
" "	" II	1,250
" "	" III	1,000
" "	" IV	800
Deputy Examiner of Accounts,	" I	600
" "	" II	400
Assistant Examiner,	1st grade	300
" "	2nd "	250
" "	3rd "	200

This scale of pay will apply to all appointments to the department after the 31st December, 1892.

IV.—Persons desiring to enter the Superior Accounts Branch must obtain nominations from the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, to whom applications should be addressed.

Each application must be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(i) Baptismal or other certificate of age.

(ii) Certificate of physical fitness for the public service by a commissioned medical officer or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station.

(iii) Testimonials of good moral conduct from the instructor under whom the applicant has been educated or from some employer or other superior under whom he has been employed or brought up.

Note.—These testimonials should have special reference to conduct during the two years immediately preceding the date of application.

No candidate will be examined whose age at the date of completion of the examination is below 18 or above 23 years.

V.—An examination will be held at which the nominated candidates will be required to compete for the vacant appointments which will be given, as a rule, to the successful candidates in order of passing the examination.

VI.—The Accountant-General will report annually to the Government of India, as heretofore, in January, the names of the accountants, if any, in the subordinate service, whom he recommends for promotion to the superior service.

VII.—After orders have been passed on that report, a notification will be issued in the *Gazette of India* about the beginning of February, stating the number of vacancies to be competed for at the next examination.

2. The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the first schedule to this resolution, and (subject to the conditions hereinafter stated) those who pass will be appointed Assistant Examiners, 3rd grade, on probation, in order of merit, and to the extent of the number of vacancies announced for competition. No candidate will be appointed to the Department who obtains less than 650 marks in all or less than half marks in mathematics.

No candidate will be allowed to compete at the entrance examination more than twice.

The examination will be conducted by written questions and answers, the questions being prepared in such manner as his Excellency the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, direct.

A candidate may be examined at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, or at the office of an Examiner of Public Works or Railway Accounts.

3. There will, in future, be two departmental examinations as detailed in schedules II and III annexed to this resolution, and no officer appointed on probation will be confirmed in the service until he has passed the first of these examinations and has been favourably reported upon by the Accountant-General.

An Assistant Examiner of the 3rd grade, who has been favourably reported on, and has passed the lower departmental examination shown in schedule II, will be promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, after not less than one year's service in the Department. An Assistant Examiner, who has not passed that examination within three years from the date of his joining the Department, will, on the expiration of that period, cease to belong to the Department without further orders; provided that:—

(i) if he has been examined but the results have not been declared, his services will be retained until the date on which the results are declared, when they will be terminated at once if he has not passed; and

(ii) if during the said period of three years, he has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for more than three months, he shall be allowed so much extension of time as will admit of his appearing for the examination next after the expiry of the said term of three years and of the results of that examination being declared.

No officer will be eligible for promotion above Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, until he has passed the higher departmental examination, and the same test in vernaculars as is required for promotion to Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

4. The entrance examination will be held by the Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, in November; and nominated candidates should apply to that officer to arrange the place at which they are to be examined, and should remit to him an examination fee of Rs. 32.

5. The departmental examinations will be held annually by the Accountant-General, Public Works Dement, in November; and will be conducted at Examiners' offices.

A CURIOUS surprise (writes a Berlin correspondent) was prepared for the Emperor William the other day at the banquet of the Order Festival. When his Majesty removed his napkin from his plate he found a letter laid there by a servant who was assisting to wait. The Emperor opened the letter, read it, laughed, and then read it aloud. The lacquey referred to begged his Majesty to allow him to set up a canteen in the Royal castle for the numerous servants. He pointed out that the servants had to go such a distance when they wanted any refreshments. This naive request caused much merriment at the Royal table. The Emperor, calling an official of the Court-Marshal's Office, handed him the letter to see to the matter, but desired expressly that the servant should not suffer any disagreeable consequences for his boldness.

MR. ASQUITH, M.P., ON HOME RULE.

ADDRESSING a meeting of the National Liberal Federation on the 20th ult., Mr. Asquith, M.P., Home Secretary, referred to the Home Rule in the following terms :—

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I must turn for a moment and ask you to turn for a moment to the other side of St. George's Channel, where a post of difficulty, which is also a post of honour, is filled by our tried and trusted leader, Mr. John Morley. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Morley is at the present moment the favourite target for the shafts of Tory and Unionist criticism. There is not a step which he has taken since he landed in Ireland, from the repeal of the Coercion Proclamation—(cheers)—down to the measures which he has so wisely taken of late to secure for the Catholic majority something like proportionate representation in the administrative bodies of the country—(hear, hear)—there is not a step which he has taken that has not been at some time grossly misrepresented and malignantly attacked. Gentlemen, I can assure you there is not one act of Mr. Morley's administration since he has been in Ireland in which he has not received the hearty sympathy and support of every one of his colleagues. (Cheers.) If he is responsible, we are responsible also —(hear, hear)—and we shall be only too glad when the time comes that we can meet our critics face to face—(hear, hear)—upon the floor of the House of Commons. I, for my part, have not a moment's doubt as to what, when the matter has been fairly argued out upon the one side and upon the other in the House of Commons, the verdict of the House, and of the great mass of the people of Great Britain will be. (Cheers.) Mr. Morley went to Ireland not to continue, but to reverse, the policy of Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—and it is no exaggeration to say that since the death of Thomas Drummond there is no Englishman who has ever secured us anything like the same degree of the confidence and the sympathy of the great mass of the Irish people. (Cheers.) When I, was in Dublin three months ago I had a conversation with one of the most distinguished of living Irish politicians, and he made a remark which has stuck in my memory. He said to me: "I can assure you that at this moment, Mr. John Morley, the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, Englishman as he is, is more trusted and respected by a larger number of the Irish people than any Irishman now living." (Cheers; and "Three cheers for John Morley.") Well, I must press on to say very briefly what I have to say with reference to the future, and in speaking of the future I stand, as you will readily believe, in a position of some embarrassment. I know some things, ladies and gentlemen—(loud laughter, and a Voice: "Out with them" and "Keep it dark; so would the Tories")—which our opponents would also like to know—(laughter)—but which I may not tell. (Laughter.) You must not therefore complain that what I have to say to you sounds very much like something you have heard before. (Laughter.)

HOME RULE AND IRELAND.

To the question what will be the duty of the Government when it submits to Parliament its legislative programme for the coming session, there can be but one answer: it is, to lay upon the table of the House of Commons a Bill to establish a Home Rule Legislature and Executive in Ireland. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, every argument that could be urged in favour of Home Rule seven years ago can be urged with sevenfold force at the present moment. (Cheers.) The Irish people during that time have had to withstand a number of severe and testing trials; they had to stand by in patience, while an attempt was being made to drown the leaders of their cause in a flood of calumny; they had to resist, and, on the whole, they did resist with dignity the system of coercive administration by which it was sought to force them away from their national position. They had to make way also against the more insidious influences of a large scheme of land purchase, and of liberal and even generous measures for the construction and extension of public works in the distressed parts of the country; they had —and this was the severest trial of all—to close up their ranks when they were deserted and abondoned by the leader, whom they idolised—(cheers)—and who had done more for them than any other popular leader in the whole of their national history. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, let us remember that Mr. Parnell—(cheers)—for the first time in the history of Ireland brought the people of Ireland into line—(hear, hear)—and not only organized and concentrated the scattered national sentiment of his own country, but convinced and persuaded the people of Great Britain of the justice of his cause. (Cheers.) The loss of such a man at such a time and under such circumstances might well have been not only irreparable but fatal: The Irish people have stood firm, and whatever their divisions and dissensions may be upon minor points, three-fourths of the population of Ireland at this moment are as firmly resolved as they were ten, seven, or five years ago, to require for their country the power of making or administering its own laws. (Cheers.) Capital, I observe, is being said to be made out of the recent elections in the county of Meath. We used to be told that the Irish movement was a thinly-veiled Anarchist rebellion, which had the sympathy of all the revolutionaries in Europe and throughout the civilised world. We are now told that it is a clerical conspiracy—(laughter)—got up by the priests, and that if you were once to withdraw from the Irish people the paralysing and intimidating influence of the priesthood, they would sooner or later turn out to be good Unionists, ardently desirous for the maintenance of the present system. (Laughter.) I, for my part, am not sorry that these election petitions have been tried and decided as they have been. I need not enter on the point of how far the influences there disclosed may have affected the results of the elections, but you and I at any rate will agree—although I agree also with the observation made by my friend, Mr. Paul, yesterday—(hear, hear)—that if I had to choose I would rather go to the poll under the influence of a priest than under the influence of liquor—(prolonged cheers)—you and I will agree that when the bishops and clergy, to whatever denomination or church they may belong, act in the manner in which they are proved to have acted in the county of Meath, and when they are accepted, or at least not repudiated, as the electoral agents of one of the candidates at an election, the election cannot, and ought not, to hold good. But I want to make two observations with reference to this election. In the first place it bears out the truth of what we have said, that if elections in Ireland are procured by clerical intimidation there are means provided by the law to which it is open to the aggrieved party to resort, and through which justice will be done. Here you have a Catholic judge, Catholic counsel, Catholic witnesses and that judge upon the evidence of those witnesses, does not hesitate to unseat the candidate of the priesthood. (Cheers,) In the next place, gentlemen, don't forget the still more significant and instructive fact that the parties to these proceedings were both of them Nationalists. It was the one section of the National party complaining that clerical influence had been used against itself and in favour of the other section. Very well, now, let our Unionist friends adopt the same means. Mr. Redmond says that he could upset more elections if he had a little more money. (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, whatever else the Unionist party lacks —and it lacks a great deal—(laughter)—it certainly does not lack money. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If, therefore, there be a case in which it can even be plausibly suggested that a Unionist candidate in Ireland, finding himself opposed to a Nationalist, has been defeated through the exercise of clerical intimidation, I want to know why, in the name of commonsense, do not our Unionist friends do what Mr. Redmond and his party have done—present an election petition, and have the matter fairly tried out in a court of law. (Cheers.) Until they do that, until, in other words, they give the world the opportunity of testing by sworn evidence, and under cross-examination, the validity of these vague suggestions of theirs, we shall continue to believe that they do not do it because they can't do it, and because they have got no case. (Cheers.) Well, I have said every argument which was ever valid in favour of Home Rule is equally valid to-day. Gentlemen, for my part I wish to see Home Rule. I entirely accept the advice which the chairman gave to the Government. I say if you do a thing at all do it thoroughly and if you are going to give Home Rule to Ireland, do not give it in a stinted, illusory form. (Cheers.) There are two principles which have governed, and will govern, Liberal policy in Ireland in this matter. In the first place, the self-government which is to be granted to Ireland, must be a real, genuine autonomy; and in the next place, the ultimate supremacy of the Imperial Parliament must be visible and effectually maintained. (Cheers.) Subject to that condition, in my judgment, your measure of Home Rule should be as large, as generous, and as ample as statesmanship can devise. We do not want an Irish legislature which is menacled with saving clauses and throttled with provisos. (Cheers.) We want, if we can, to bring into existence a living body, which can breathe and act and stand on its own feet and walk on its own legs, and not some mechanical puppet stuffed with constitutional sawdust and pulled by wires from this side of St. George's Channel. (Cheers and laughter.) Ladies and gentlemen, it is very easy to prove upon paper that it is impossible to reconcile the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament upon the one hand with the autonomy of a subordinate legislature upon the other; it could be proved with equal ease in the case of Canada, in the case of our Australian Colonies, in the case of every one of the Queen's dominions to which in turn self-government has been granted. Nay, I will go further, I say there is not a Constitution in the civilised world which couldn't be wrecked in a week if all the parties to it were to act upon every occasion to the extreme limit of their legal powers. (Hear, hear.) That is true, if ever it was true, of our own country. We have a veto of the Crown, which theoretically can prevent from passing into law a Bill which has received the assent of both Houses of Parliament. We have another veto, the veto of the House of Lords—(laughter)—a starved and attenuated shadow, it is true —(renewed laughter and cheers)—but which is still capable, if it were not used, shall I say, discreetly and with caution, of bringing about a very serious constitutional crisis. (Hear, hear.) The American Constitution, which is a marvel of ingenuity and a monument of political foresight, with its delicate balance of divided parts, the American Constitution itself could not be worked for a single year, but for one safeguard, the safeguard which is not written upon paper, and is not to be found within its own corners—that safeguard is the good sense of the American people. Gentlemen, when these academic difficulties are presented to you with reference to the future working of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, and the Irish legislature at Dublin, remember that the very presupposition on which the whole of our Home Rule policy rests, and which, if it be false and can be negatived, is fatal to that policy, is that the Irish people on that side are prepared to accept, and the English people on their side are equally prepared to accept, in good faith, and to work with good sense, the arrangement which Parliament will effect between them. (Cheers.) If the Irish people are as they are represented to be in Unionist criticism, a people of maniacs or of imbeciles, if they are going to occupy their time in confiscating property and in undermining the fabric of society, why, gentlemen, that is a very good argument against giving them Home Rule at all; but if you don't believe that, if you believe they can be trusted with the power of self-government then give them credit also for a desire to exercise that power in a spirit of sobriety and common sense. (Cheers.) I say again of the English people, they gain no advantage whatsoever by the granting of Home Rule for Ireland and by the consequent relief of their own Parliament from the duties with which it is at present overburdened, if they are going, after Home Rule is granted, to exercise a perpetual grandmotherly supervision over the acts of the subordinate legislature. (Cheers.) I, for my part, have far too much confidence in the integrity and in the political sagacity of my fellow-countrymen, to assume even the possibility of so discreditable a hypothesis.

"THE CURRENCY PROBLEM."

MR. J. BARR ROBERTSON'S paper before the Society of Arts, at its rooms in John-street, Adelphi, was further discussed, and was adjourned until the 26th ult. So much interest was taken in the discussion, and so many desired to say those few words that insensibly, to the speakers, grow into a speech of thirty minutes or more, that if the chairman had not assumed the powers of a dictator another adjournment would have been found necessary. The chair was occupied by Sir Alexander Wilson, formerly President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The room was filled by quite a large and a most attentive audience.

The first speaker was Sir Raymond West. He began with a retort courteous, directed against Mr. Delmar, an American statistician, who, being an American statistician, informed the Society of Arts at its meeting of last week that only an infinitesimal percentage of those who discussed the currency question were acquainted even with the rudiments of the science. He at the same time conveyed the impression that if anyone desired to sit at his feet and be taught, a lease of the said feet could be secured on easy terms. Sir Raymond West said that speech might be silvern, but he permitted it to be understood that, so far as Mr. Delmar is concerned, silence is golden. Then he turned to Mr Robertson's paper. Mr. Robertson had contended that of late years there had been a great enhancement of gold, that silver had remained steady, and that from this enhancement disastrous consequences had resulted. He thought that Mr. Robertson had been a trifle too enthusiastic. He found that, according to statistics of 1850, there has been a decline of 30 per cent. in prices in the preceding generation. In 1830 prices had already fallen. French authorities said they had declined in France at the same time. The cause was greater application of machinery rather than appreciation of gold. In five cases out of six it was possible to attribute the decline of prices to improvements in machinery and manufacture. Ships, for instance, can be propelled now for a third of what they cost thirty years ago. The opening up of virgin fields had reduced the market price of corn and cotton. An immense amount of gold had been taken out of circulation, and its value increased because the demand was greater than the product. The business of the world had increased. It was convenient to use the most portable metal. It naturally followed that silver, having been turned out of circulation to an enormous extent, had depreciated. Silver being superabundant, it was natural that it should fall in price. The supply was in excess of the world's needs. But everything had not fallen in price with the decline of silver. Artizan's wages had not fallen. Boots cost as much as in his boyish days; so did hats. Ladies' dresses were certainly not cheaper, neither were carts nor carriages. Suppose Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's plan that Europe should buy silver to the amount of £5,000,000 per annum for five years should be adopted. It would give an impetus to the production of silver. It was like ladling out the Thames with a tea-spoon. He had suffered from the decline in the value of silver, and at one time he was inclined to look favourably on bimetallism, but he had investigated the question, and been led to adopt another view. Sir Raymond West was applauded.

Mr. Leslie Probyn said he did not think bimetallism was within the lines of practical politics. He had a remedy to recommend which was not opposed to the sound principles on which British currency was based. He favoured an increased use of silver on representative money. This had been suggested by the German delegates at the International Monetary Conference of 1881. Mr. Everett, M.P., said that he was more interested in agriculture than in India, but, all the same, was deeply interested in the currency questions. The difference in the value of the two metals, in his opinion, was not natural. It was purely a matter of law. Gold was protected in this Free Trade age. The argument of the monometallist was that wheat at 30s. was better than wheat at 45s. If that be so, why should not the people have cheap money, without which they could buy neither wheat nor anything else? Mr. Alfred Keyser, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, said that Mr. Chaplin, the champion of bimetallism, recently said that the opposition to bimetallism was centred in the City and the press. Those two factors, Mr. Keyser thought, were able to form and formulate an opinion that would probably be satisfactory to the meeting. Mr. George Howell, M.P., said that he believed in cheapness if it could be obtained in a natural way. If the currency were not increased much of England's trade, in his opinion, would go to the United States or some other silver-producing or silver-using country. He was ready to support any reasonable proposition for extending the use of silver. If England wished to retain her supremacy in the business world she must adopt the policy that was in vogue before there was such a noticeable divergence between gold and silver. It was unnecessary to discuss the ratio. As soon as the nations saw that both metals were needed silver would rate itself naturally. Colonel Terry and Mr. Martin Wood spoke very briefly, Mr. Barr Robertson closing the discussion, as he began it, though perhaps in beginning it his language was not quite so warm as at the finish. Still, before he read his paper, perhaps he had not thoroughly appreciated that the road for the bimetallist is paved with cactus, over which he is expected to walk in his bare feet.

A CURIOUS action has been brought against M. Blondin, not the famous performer on the tight-rope, but the proprietor of a skating rink in Paris, called the North Pole. For some reason he objected to allow a well-known foreign resident in Paris, and one of the best skaters in that city, M. Zdjienecki, to skate on his premises. M. Zdjienecki paid for admission and procured a ticket or pass in the usual manner, but he was recognised and ordered to leave the building without any reason being assigned. The action took the form of a claim for 100 francs on the part of the aggrieved skater. The plaintiff also sought to have it laid down on authority that every well-conducted person is entitled to be admitted on payment to any public place of entertainment. In both respects he proved successful. M. Blondin has had to pay the 100 francs for having gratified his private animosity, and in addition he has been condemned in the costs of the proceedings.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MRS. TALBOT COKE ON COMFORT AT SEA.

THERE is an interesting contribution on this subject in the current issue of *Hearth and Home,* from the versatile and at the same time practical pen of Mrs. Talbot Coke. Mrs. Coke, whose present remarks are specially dedicated to bad sailors, writes:—The great point is to arrange matters so that you need go to your cabin trunk as seldom as possible, and never in rough weather. Now, as my sea-going readers know, it is only in the newest "floating palaces" of the P. and O. steamers that one can hope to find even tiny drawers for one's odds and ends, and one's refuge is the old-fashioned, insufficient "cabin-bag." This—pur et simple—was supposed to hold brush, comb, hair-pins, and such like, but experience has taught me that, to be of real service, it should be made on a much more comprehensive plan, *i.e.*, with three tiers of pockets, the depth varying according to requirements. For instance, let us take the size of the whole affair to be 2ft. across by 2ft. 6in. long (I would run a penny cane through the hem at the top, to which also firmly sew a brass ring at each end, so that you can hang it stretched "taut" from the wall rack which is fixed in each cabin). You can make a bottom row of deep pockets for brush, comb, clothes brush, shoes, and two or three pairs of stockings. The next row of pockets can hold collars and cuffs, handkerchiefs, hair curlers, a bottle of salts, a tin of mustard leaves, invaluable on a really bad day, a bottle of eau-de-cologne, or any other special fad of the owner. This collection once started should be renewed when necessary on a calm day. For our first long voyage I invested in a most beatifully fitted "lady's companion," little guessing the time would come when the having to undo a fidgetty steel spring, unwrap a packet of needles, and after unwinding a smart pearl winder, thread one ("with a sea on") would make even the sewing of frilling into a gown a veritable weariness to the flesh. Experience—surest of teachers—has shown me that the best plan for comfort is to have a reel of black cotton and a reel of white, shut in a little box just large enough to hold them, with four needles threaded on to the end of each reel, so that you can, by pulling through as much cotton as you want each time, always have a needle ready for duty, at any rate, for some days. And here let me say that really bad sailors should keep one or two "sets" of underclothes tied up ready for use, and should never attempt to wear collars and cuffs; anything tight round the neck is conducive to squeamishness, and the changing of studs and putting on of collars, &c., causes a vexatious delay on a rough morning, when you feel "the one chance" is to get on deck as quickly as possible. As to scissors—which have a knack of vanishing even on shore—a wise woman will have a pair "nickelled" (to prevent rust; it is a comfort also to have some needles thus treated) and tie them, by a ribbon of convenient length, to the stem of the swinging lamp, where also her pin-cushion should hang. As regards food on a rough morning, anything kippered, or smoked, with dry toast—no butter—and iced water instead of tea and coffee, is safe; and while on the subject of food, too great stress cannot be laid on the fact that when quite *hors de combat* (say in the two or three tempestuous days some of us may recall in the Bay of Biscay!) there is, curiously enough, nothing so good as well-made hot anchovy toast and a glass of good champagne.

A word as to dress. The perfection of all boardship garments should lie in the quickness with which they can be donned and doffed. A tea-gown should, therefore, however lovely in colouring and drapery, be arranged to fasten easily; moreover, a smart tea-jacket for rough nights is a great comfort. Sensible women, young or old, usually wear navy blue or black serge gowns with loose coats on boardship, and on a rough night the fact of not having to take off and hang up one skirt, and take down and put on another, may just make all the difference of being able to go to dinner or not, and, with a plainly made dark skirt, a handsome yet quiet tea-jacket with full black lace sleeves does not look at all bad. For girls quite the prettiest substitute for a tea-jacket is a variety of—well-fitting and boned—silk blouses, with broad-folded Charles II. waist belts, and large frilled collars, or revers. Anything elaborate in the way of evening dress is, I consider, quite as "bad style" in the saloon of a P. and O. as it would be in the coffee-room of an hotel. I am, it will be seen, ignoring a "lady's maid" in these hints, because, personally, I do not consider such a being compatible with the title of my article, first, because if she is ill she is useless, and even if she is well you have no means of summoning her when you want her; and, finally, if you are going to the East, she will be an endless trouble when you reach your destination. A dainty dressing-gown and slippers and a little lace wrap for the head is necessary, as, if your cabin is "off the saloon," you may, in going to the bath-room, have to run the gauntlet of a dozen or so of male beings enjoying an early cup of coffee while "waiting the turn" at their baths. I shall never forget one individual—terribly overdressed at other times—who, evidently not affecting dressing-gowns at home, being unprepared for this ordeal, used to scurry to her bath in a shabby waterproof of most inadequate length, her head being swathed in a terrible little magenta crochet shawl.

While still "below" I will tell my "novice" readers what a boon and a blessing it will prove if they take some really good tea on board (a friendly steward will always make you your own tea, and "see that you get it"), as for some reason or other ship's tea is invariably vile. The possessor of good tea, some tins of nice fancy biscuits, ginger nuts, and a well-made cake, can make her invitations to "afternoon tea in the saloon" as eagerly sought after as those to many a grand entertainment on shore! Indeed, it is just this simplicity, this eager welcoming of every little pleasure, which makes life at sea such a pleasant change from life on shore.

I cannot too strongly warn bad—or even indifferent—sailors against going to sea without a long deck chair. Other neccessities for a voyage consist of a warm light rug, a wadded circular cloak (anything with sleeves—even sling sleeves—becomes a nuisance when one is not at one's best), a shady hat, for the glare in writing and reading for hours on deck is very trying to the eyes, and of course no one would think of starting without a fair-sized cushion, in a pretty frilled cover.

A good-sized brocade bag, with double drawing-string, to hold one's book, work, sketching things, a Halma board, &c., is a great comfort and saving of trouble and journeys when bringing up "bag and baggage" for the day. Avoid elaborate writing boards. A simple cloth-covered board, with sling of ribbon to pass round the neck and save holding, is, howevr, a great comfort to workers or scribblers. It is better for writing on deck not to use ink, unless in a reliable fountain pen, but to rest content with a good lead pencil and the invaluable "cartridge" pencil-sharpener—the only thing of the kind I ever knew fulfilled its mission.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended February 4, 1893, on 1,699·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,34,000	3,81,000	4,000	5,19,000
Or per mile of railway	79	224	2	305
For previous four weeks of half-year.	4,81,000	14,33,000	16,000	19,30,000
Total for 5 weeks...	6,15,000	18,14,000	20,000	24,49,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open].	1,50,072	3,68,566	7,096	5,25,734
Per mile of Ry do.	90	220	4	314
Total to corresponding date do.	6,03,955	18,13,110	30,962	24,48,027

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 6,734
Decrease to date........................ " 973

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.
10 p.m - - - - - - - - - - - - 71·8

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.
6 a.m. ... ... - 70·3
10 a.m. .. .. - 75·3
12 p.m. ... ... - 78·2
4 p.m. ... ... - 77·9

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE FAITH-CURE.

J. M. CHARCOT (de l'Institut), in the "New Review" writes: I know that nowadays some of the doctors who have been appointed to verify miraculous cures, men whose good faith is unquestioned, are forced to allow that the sudden disappearance of paralysis and convulsions is due, to no cause outside the domain of natural law. They devote their attention to proving that tumours and ulcers of the most stubborn kind are common merchandise in the realm of miraculous therapeutics. I do not dispute it. I agree with them in thinking that the faith-cure may in certain cases directly cause ulcers and tumours to disappear, but I believe also that this group of lesions, in spite of the apparent truth of the contrary, are of the same nature and of the same essence as certain forms of paralysis.

The more or less sudden cure of convulsions and paralysis was formerly regarded as a therapeutic miracle of the first water. Science having shown that these ailments had a hysterical origin—that is to say, that they are not organic, but purely dynamic—the miraculous cure in such cases became a thing of the past. So be it! And if it be further proved that these tumours and ulcers, round which such a controversy rages, are also of a hysterical nature, and that they are amenable to this same faith-cure as well as paralysis and convulsions, there will be an end of the miracle theory. Why should so much distrust be shown towards science, which must in the long run have the last word in every case? It is much simpler, to allow that miraculous therapeutics and science have gone through a similar evolution. Between religious and lay faith-cures no distinction can be made; the same working of the brain produces in each case the same effect. Science in the process of evolution makes no pretence to solve every problem. If it did, it would stultify its own evolution. It offers an explanation, reasonable in proportion to its discoveries, and that is all. In every case it is a foe to systematic negation which the morrow may cause to melt away in the light of its new triumphs. I think that its evolution has not lagged behind that of miracle; for in every age the faith-cure has been able, by its own unaided power, to cause tumours and ulcers of a certain class to disappear. In such cases ignorance would cling to a method of the working of which it had not grasped the secret. Although we are still ignorant of many things, I maintain that we have to-day made great progress in the direction of the scientific explanation of phenomena, and I foresee the approach of a day, as yet more or less remote, when the evident reality of the facts will no longer meet with contradiction. Let us now examine the elements of the scientific position of the faith-cure.

The faith-cure is found in the fullest vigour at religious shrines. There have been thaumaturges in every age, from Simon Magus down to the Prince of Hohenlohe at the beginning of this century, not to speak of Deacon Paris, who have enjoyed the gift of performing cures said to be miraculous —that is to say, of inspiring the faith-cure. These thaumaturges, being often themselves members of religious orders, founded shrines, where the miracles which they had themselves performed during their lives were multiplied after their death. It is certainly noteworthy that the Deity Himself is not supplicated at religious shrines, but His prophets or His disciples. In almost every case it is some simple mortal who has earned his canonisation by performing miracles during his life. It is also curious to learn that certain of these thaumaturges were afflicted with the very maladies which they were so shortly to cure: St. Francis of Assisi and St. Theresa, whose shrines are both in the first rank of those renowned for miracles of healing, were themselves undeniably hysterical. The way in which the shrine is formed is of little account; but it is extremely interesting to study the shrine itself with a view to arriving at a definition of the word "miracle." And this definition becomes striking when one learns that all these shrines resemble each other and are all cast in the same mould. They have been the same from the most remote periods of history up to our own day, copying one another, so to speak. That is to say that through all the ages, among the most diverse civilisations, in the midst of religions apparently most dissimilar, the conditions of the miracle of healing have remained the same, its laws of evolution immutable . . .

I believe that the faith-cure demands special subjects and special complaints— those namely, which are amenable to the influence of the mind over the body, if it is to find ground to work upon. Hysterical subjects offer a mental condition favourable to the operation of the faith-cure, for they afford a field eminently receptive of suggestion; whether that suggestion is conveyed by external influences, or whether, as is more probable, they bring to bear on themselves the powerful force of auto-suggestion. With these persons, male or female, the influence of the mind over the body is strong enough to produce the cure of maladies which the lack of knowledge of their true nature, which prevailed not so long ago, had caused to be regarded as incurable. Such are the facts about troubles of hysterical origin which are beginning to be understood—such as muscular atrophy, œdema, and ulcerated tumours. When one hears talk of the sudden cure in a shrine of an ulcerated cancer of the breast, it is permissible to recall the case of Mdlle. Coiris or the facts quite recently observed by Dr. Fowler. Can we then affirm that we can explain everything which claims to be of supernatural origin in the faith-cure, and that the frontiers of the miraculous are visibly shrinking day by day before the march of scientific attainments? Certainly not. In all investigation we have to learn the lesson of patience. I am among the first to recognise that Shakespeare's words hold good to-day—

"There are more things in heaven and earth,
Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in thy philosophy."

IS WAR IMMINENT?

DALZIEL'S Berlin correspondent, wiring on the 23rd ult., said:—There is grave reason for stating that in the highest circles here the long-threatened attack on Germany by Russia is looked upon as almost certain to be made in the coming spring. The subjoined information is derived from an authority upon whom absolute reliance can be placed, and has nothing in it common with the usual spring war "scares," nor is is due to the constant movement of Cossack recruits to the frontier, but it is based upon accurate military information reaching the German military staff, and which coincides with such facts as are already generally known. The movement of troops in Poland is being carried on an unprecedented scale, and only one more division of infantry is required to complete the concentration which has been in progress for the past six years. The railways necessary to carry supplies to these troops are practically complete, but in spite of the severity of the weather work is being continued. The entrenched camp at Lomtcha, near Bielostock, now contains 200,000 men.

This news I have good reason to believe is in advance of any facts in the Chancellor's possession when he spoke last before the Committee on the Military bill. All is now ready for action. France, it is to be noted, will in the regular course of retirement lose next year her last contingent of veterans. Time consequently presses. The fact that Russia does not yet possess the new ride constitutes no hindrance to action. Tacticians of the leading schools, headed by General Dragomiraff, are even opposed in principle to the adoption of the repeating rifle. They believe that the man is of more consequence than the weapon.

The financial embarrassment of Russia forms the chief factor in the hope for the maintenance of peace; but history shows that poverty never yet prevented war.

A significant speech was, I learn from an eye-witness delivered at Warsaw by General Gourko on the occasion of his New Year's (Old style) reception of the Polish Government Officials and Generals. The scene was a most striking one. The Governor passed through the saloon filled with dignitaries of various grades with heavy step and almost sullen mien, vouchsafing to none a look or a word until he reached the end of the room, where the Generals were gathered together. There, brightening up, he congratulated them on the work performed during the previous year, and urged his hearers to continue their efforts, as, he said, the harvest time was now at hand.

A LEADING journal in Southern Russia, commenting upon Count Caprivi's recent references to Russia's "Road to Constantinople," takes exception, with ironic politeness, to the German Chancellor's alternative route *via* Vienna or through the Brandenburg Gate. It declares, with perfectly open candour, that when the opportune time arrives for Russia to replace the cross on the dome of San Sofia at Stamboul, her victorious legions will be landed in the Bosphorus by a Russian fleet more than equal in strength to the combined navies of Germany and Austria.

THE ice-breaker Ledokol, which was last year provided by the Russian Government for keeping open navigation to Nicolaieff, has proved entirely inadequate to the task of forcing a passage through the dense ice which now fills the waterway from Otchakoff upwards to that port, a distance of some 45 miles, and is now herself icebound, with a broken propeller off Tatkhanout. Only one British steamer, the Wilson liner Grodno, is shut in by the ice at Nicolaieff, where she will in all probability be compelled to remain until March. With the aid of the ice-cutter Polyezny and a free use of dynamite the port of Odessa is with difficulty and danger kept open.

ABBAS PACHA.

Edward DICEY, C.B., in the "Anglo-American Times," writes: It is a complete mistake to suppose that the late Khedive was at heart a partisan of the system of administration we have introduced into Egypt under the direction of English officials. The system, in spite of its merits, or, perhaps, I should say, in virtue of its merits, was distasteful to him personally, both as a devout Mahommedan, as a despotic ruler, the Effendina, the Lord of Lords, and, above all, as a descendant of Mahomet Ali. Not many years ago Tewfik said privately to one of his native ministers, by whom the story was told me shortly afterwards, "Do you suppose I like the military occupation? Why every time I pass a British soldier in the streets of Cairo I feel a longing to get out of my carriage and seize him by the scruff of the neck; but I know the occupation is a necessity." How far Tewfik actually used these words above reported I can only state on indirect authority. But I have not the slightest doubt from my personal knowledge of his Highness that they represented his real sentiments. It is natural enough that Abbas Pacha should have failed at first to realise the exigencies of his position. He is young, hot-headed, and surrounded by advisers partly of his own family, such as his brother and uncle, partly of foreign, and chiefly of French, nationality, who are always urging him to assert his independence of British dictation. Moreover, the particular influence which always kept Tewfik in order has comparatively little hold on his son. Ismail Pacha is getting on in years, is broken in health and impaired in fortunes, and can never now hope to return to Egypt as Sovereign, except in the improbable event of a Turkish occupation. Abbas therefore is not haunted by the dread of Ismail's restoration, and at the same time he is—or, at any rate, believes himself to be—personally popular with his subjects. Happily for England and Egypt Abbas is alive to the danger which threatens his country and his throne, so long as Khartoum is held by the Mahdi. The present Khedive, in common with his father, knows his people too well to share the delusion that the fellaheen can ever be converted into efficient soldiers unless they have not only British soldiers at their head but British troops at their back. Take the English army away and the Dervishes would swoop down the Nile Valley. The Khedive knows this, and in the face of the recent defeat—for defeat it was in fact though not in name—of the Egyptian troops by the Dervishes, he could not venture to resist the pressure brought to bear upon him by the British Government.

If ever the Khedive feels confident that in case of need he can rely on any foreign Power other than England to protect Egypt from the Mahdi and to uphold him on his throne, he will try to render our position untenable. It is an error on our part to assume that because our reforms in Egypt have proved to be for the good of the country, they are, therefore, necessarily popular with the people, and still more with its native rulers. Regularity of taxation, equality of justice, the substitution of economy for extravagance, and of order for lawlessness, are all good things in themselves, but they are not valued by Eastern nations as highly as they are appreciated by Western countries. Moreover, the introduction of these various alterations is injurious to many powerful interests, and hostile to all the ideas, instincts, traditions, and prejudices of an Eastern race. Egypt is at heart to-day, and will remain for generations, what it was in the days of Joseph, when one of his two fellow-captives was taken from prison and exalted, and the other was sent to the gallows for no particular reason, except that so it seemed good in the sight of Pharaoh. It is idle to imagine that our Western system of justice, our respect for legal evidence, our dislike of arbitrary punishment all commend themselves at once to a people to whom submission to the will of a supreme despot appears to be the order of the universe. If we want to reform Egypt we must do it from a sense of duty, not from any hope of reward in the shape of popular gratitude. And if we want to make reforms really effective, we must inspire the Egyptians with a belief in their stability, or, in other words, in the permanence of our occupation. It is the provisional character of our *regime* which constitutes its real weakness. Sooner or later we have got to declare that our occupation is a permanent not a temporary fact, and the sooner that declaration is made the better for the credit of England and the welfare of Egypt.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.
Windham, Lt, 5th Bo I, from leave.
Donaldson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Delhi.
FEBRUARY 11.
Brooker, Capt, Bo, N Lanc Regt, to join, from Kamptee.
FEBRUARY 13.
Hobday, Lt-Col, Bengal, on duty, from Poona.
Baily, Lt, 17th Bo I. on duty, from Bhuj.
FEBRUARY 14.
Badcock, Maj-Genl, Bengal, C G in chief, on duty, from Calcutta.
Rea, Lt, Bengal, 4th Infy H C, on Medical Certificate, from Aurungabad.
DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.
Campbell, Lt, Bengal, 18th B L, on leave, to Ferozepore.
Bethell, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Oxfordshire, L I, to join, to Bareily.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th February.

1. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters, to-day at 6 p.m., and every Wednesday until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be sword drill for all Recruits at the Town to-day at 5 p.m. Plain clothes.

2. The squadron will parade on Thursday, the 16th instant. Members are requested to assemble in rear of the Marine Lines at 6-50 a.m.

3. The new pattern shoulder chains can be obtained on application to Sergt-Major Gosling at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th February.

1. There will be class firing at Coorla, on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

2. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., on Friday next.

3. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place on Saturday next, the 18th instant, at Mahaluximi Fort.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m., and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluximi Fort. No. 2 Company will parade at the Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m., and march with No. 1 Company to Mahaluximi Fort.

Dress.—Drill order without arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 11.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr G R Elsmie, C S I, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 7th instant.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Charles has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev J Goudie, of the Wesleyan Mission, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Lieut T S Tancred I S C, Offg Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Inf, is appointed to officiate as Sqdn Officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, with effect from date of joining.

Capt G H J Moore, I S C, Offg Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, Merwara Battn, continued to perform the duties of Wing Officer and Adjt, in addition to his own.

Mr H W Vidal, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, has resumed charge of his office.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Hormusjee Cowasjee as Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, during the absence of Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw.

Mr H W Vidal, Consul for Belgium at Aden and the Island of Perim resumed charge of his office.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr N H K Becker as Acting Consul for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr Oscar Schmidt-Ernsthausen.

The services of Mr. R I Douglass, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept.

The following reversion is made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieut S F Bayley, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class; and Lieut H L Showers, I S C, reverts, from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Rustomji Dorabji Dinshaw as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, during the absence of Mr Dorabji Dinshaw.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The tenture of the appointment of Capt M S C Campbell, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India, the most Hon'ble the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of Lieut on Mr S E Skinner, with the position of an honorary officer of the 1st Bengal Cavalry. Lieut Skinner will not be attached to the 1st Bengal Cavy for duty, but will be borne on the returns and be permitted to wear the uniform of the regiment.

Lieut G C Davison, Leinster Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 12 Jany, 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Lieut M G Young, Liverpool Regt, Wing Officer, 24th Madras Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Lieut I F R Thompson, Hampshire Regt, Wing Officer, 26th Bengal Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their Arrival in India:—Bengal—Second-Lieuts T J Bollandland E G D DeLabilliere—Madras—Second Lieut J S Bogle, Bombay —Second-Lieut R E E Krickenbeek.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Col J R B Atkinson, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavy, for seven months; Lieut-Col A Gaselee, C B, I S C, Commandant 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles, for one year: Major G E Money, I S C, Sqdn Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Central India Horse, for one year; Major M C Cooke-Collis, I S C, Wing Commander, 34th Bengal Infy, for one year; Major A C Bunny, I S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 1st Sikh Infy, for one year; Capt W Lambert, I S C, 3rd Punjab Cavy, Assist Judge-Advocate-General, for one year; Lieut H C Vesey, I S C, Wing Officer 2nd Sikh Infy, for one year; Lieut E A W Stotherd, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year; and Lieut W E White, I S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 1st Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps: the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Major M I Gibbs, I S C, Wing Commander, 31st Bengal Infy, for six months; and Lieut H A Lash, I S C, Offg Squadron Officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, for six months.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer, are granted furlough out of India:—Col T C Manderson, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Military Works Dept, (p a) for nine months; Capt L E Cooper, I S C, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infy, (p a) for eight months; Lieut E P England, R A, Subaltern, No 2, (Derajat) Mountain Battery, (m c) for one year; and Sub-Condr A Whitbread, office of the Qr-Mr Genl in India, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Condr J Meade, Ordnance Dept, Assist Overseer, Ferozepore Arsenal, for one year; and Condr T Green, Commissariat-Transport Dept, for one year.

Capt C Jackson, I S C, Sqdn Commander, 3rd Bengal Cavy, having been granted an extension of leave, his 90 days' privilege leave is commuted into leave out of India (p. a.).

Capt H B B Watkis, I S C, Wing Officer, 31st Bengal Infy, has been granted by the Secy of State for India, leave out of India (p a).

Lieut G A H Beatty, Rl Irish Regt, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 9th Bengal Lancers, is permitted to proceed to England (mc).

Capt H V Biggs, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, is granted an extension of furlough out of India (p. a.)

Lieut T C Plowden, R W S Regt, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secy of State for India, leave out of India (m c) for two months in extension.

Col H M B Burlton, I S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

Col A G Ross, C B I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India.

Col T C Manderson, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Millitary Works Dept, is granted leave in India, (p. a.).

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col J A Temple, I S C, Depy Commr, 1st class, (m. c.) for six months; Lieut-Col A Fishe, I S C, Commandant, 8th Bengal Infy (p. a.) for two months; Capt E H Rivett-Carnac, I S C, Sqdn Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, (p a) for five days; Capt W L Boswell, I S C, Wing Commander, 33rd Bengal Infy, (p a) for three days; Lieut F G C Humfrey, I S C, 12th Bengal Cavy, (m c) for two months; Lieut H J Thacker, I S C, 8th Bengal Infy, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, Commissariat-Transport Dept (m c) for six months; and Surgn-Major A W Mackenzie, M B, 3rd Sikh Infy, (m c) for three months.

Condr P Wallace, Commissariat-Transport Dept, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Col P W Powlett, C S I, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowance.

Sub-Condr W Walsh, on probation, is confirmed in the warrant grade.

Sub-Assist Apothy G E Shaw, to be second grade Assist Apothecary, vice first grade Assist Apothy R J Lewis, deceased.

Lieut P Michael OLoughlen, Assist Commissary, Ordnance Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Mr W J Bradshaw to be Sub-Lieut, vice Wawn, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept, consequent on the retirement of Major R F Moore, Royal Engineers:—Major E Glennie, R E, to be Ex Engr I grade; Major E Blunt, R E, Ex Engr, II grade; Capt J R L Macdonald, R E, Ex Engr, III grade; Capt R T R Laurence, R E, Ex Engr, IV grade; Lieut F F N Rees, R E, Assist Engr, I grade; and Lieut G H Griffith, R E, Assist Engr, II grade.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr I C Bose, Assist Comptroller Genl, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr A Newmarch, Assist Comptroller, India Treasuries, is posted as Assist Comptroller Genl, during Mr Bose's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Chamberlain, Offg Depy Traffic Supt, N-W R, is confirmed in his appointment as Depy Traffic Supt, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Rev Establishment of State Railways.

Mr H Rainier, Govt Examiner of Accts, Ind Midland Ry Co, is granted furlough out of India for 1 year.

Mr C C Harold, Exmr of Accts, whose services have been lent to H H the Nizam's Government, has retired from the service of Government.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Ex and Assist Engrs attached to State Railways:—J C Lyle to be Ex Engr, 4th grade; F R Bagley, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; A Rowland, Ex Engr, 4th grade; A J Oldham, Ex Engr, 1st grade; W Chadwick, Ex Engr, 4th grade; and Ex Engr, 3rd grade; A Rowland, Ex Engr, 4th grade; H Phillips Ex Engr, 4th grade; H S Guinness, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; J N D La Touche, Ex Engr, 4th grade; J Woodside; Ex Engr, 4th grade; G Mills, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; C S Killick, Ex Engr, 4th grade; R S Strachey, Ex Engr, 4th grade; F R Bagley, Ex Engr, 1st grade; J N D La Touche Ex Engr, 3rd grade; C W Hodson, Ex Engr, 1st grade; W G Allen, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; and Major W V Constable, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade. W E Newham, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; G P Rose, C I E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; L G Prickett, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Ex Engr, 3rd grade; H P Burt, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Lieut P J F Macaulay, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade; Lieut W D Waghorn, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade; K G Coutts, Assist Engr, 1st grade; G Humfress, Ex Engr, 1st grade; Labdha Rama Sahni, Ex Engr, 4th grade; Major H O Selby, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade; J S Brown, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; O J Shedlock, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; W H Cole, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; B P Milsom, Ex Engr, 1st grade; G B Reynolds, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; F R Tebbs, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; F D Fowler, Ex Engr, 4th grade and Ex Engr, 3rd grade; F G R Dawson, Assist Engr, 1st grade; E H Tuck, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; R J Woods, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; J N D La Touche, Ex Engr, 4th grade; R S J Routh, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; E T Faulkner, Ex Engr, 4th grade; W Beechey, Assist Engr, 1st grade; R S J Routh, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Ladha Rama Sahni, Ex Engr, 4th grade; F D Couchman, Assist Engr, 1st grade; G Mills, Ex Engr, 4th grade; J Woodside, Assist Engr, 1st grade.

Major W V Constable, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Offg Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr, for Railways, Madras, during the absence of Mr F R Upcott, on leave.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept, with effect from the 3rd Jany. 1893—R H New, as Offg Supt, vice Mr Harrison.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Mr E C Cotes, Offg Depy Supt of the Indian Museum, is appointed to be Depy Supt, with effect from 10th May, vice Mr W L Sclater, resigned.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C W Dover, Assist Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Dept, is transferred, to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr R R Gales, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys to the N-W Railway.

POST OFFICE.

Mr F B OShea, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, Bombay, is appointed to be Personal Assist to the Director-General of the Post Office, vice Mr E A Doran, appointed by the Govt of India as 3rd Assist Director-General.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 11.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr D Chisholm, Extra-Assist Commr, sub pro tem, Sambalpur, in the Sambalpur dist, to be A Magte of the 2nd class.

Mr L K Laurie, I C S, Inspr-Genl of Police and Jails Central Provinces, assumed charge of the office of Secy to the Chief Commr, Central Provinces, from Mr F C Anderson, I C S.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr A G Harrison to be Honorary Paymaster of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr R A B Chapman, I S C, Assist Commr, Saugor, to perform the functions of a Magistrate within the limits of that district.

On return from privilege leave Mr R A Burns, Inspr of Police, 3rd grade, is posted to the Mandla District.

The following transfers of Inspectors are ordered:—Mr P Grant, Offg Inspr, Mandla, to Damoh; Mr A Toulmin, Offg Inspr, Damoh, to Narsinghpur; and Mr R M Sturgess, Inspr, 2nd grade, from Narsinghpur to Hoshangabad.

A CORRESPONDENT at Athens writes to a contemporary:—Mr. John Demetrion, who died in Alexandria last month, was well-known by name to all collectors of antiquities, and had he only lived a little longer the numismatic collection of Athens would have surpassed that of any country in the world, for he died in the midst of his negotiations, for purchasing some rare Egyptain coins, by the addition of which his collection would have been well-nigh complete. As it is, he leaves a handsome collection to the nation, and it must not be forgotten that he made a gift of his former collection of Egyptain coins, consisting of coins struck from the times of the Persians down to those of the later Romans. Besides the above gift, Mr. Demetrion had also presented the Greek nation with a valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities, consisting mostly of statuettes and ornaments from remote Egyptian times down to the Roman period. The Central Museum is arranging this copious collection in two rooms, which have been purposely laid out to receive it. They are decorated in Egyptian fashion, according to the designs of the German architect Kaweraw.

IT was recently proposed to transfer the regimental centre of the 13th, 20th and 22nd Madras Infantries from Pallaveram to Secunderabad, but as alterations in the class composition, and probably, therefore, in the grouping of regiments of the Madras Army are likely to occur before long, the Government of India prefers to make no changes of the kind proposed for the present.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

CRITICISING Mr. Alfred Milner's book on Egypt the "Spectator" says :—" One of the greatest of the miracles wrought by the English in Egypt has been the organisation of regiments of fellaheen that can and will fight. It was once a commonplace that it was asolutely impossible to make soldiers out of Egyptian peasants. Our officers, however, nothing daunted by this, and strengthened, like their Indian prototypes, by the knowledge that 'they had the order in their pockets,' took the recruits in hand, and very soon endowed them with a sense of cohesion and 'esprit de corps.' By treating them like men and soldiers, they soon developed the qualities of soldiers. Nor were the fellaheen naturally slow to acquire military habits. They developed a positive passion for drill, and the privates had actually to be prevented from practising their drill in their leisure hours." Mr. Milner tells us that 'not only would a non-commissioned officer get hold of a squad on his own account, whenever an opportunity offered, but it was a common sight to come across a private drilling three or four of his comrades.' After describing the Soudanese troops and noticing the 'camaraderie,' which sprang up between them and the British troops—a friendship between the 79th Highlanders and the 9th Soudanese caused the latter to be called the 'second battalion of the Cameron Highlanders'—Mr. Milner thus spoke of the two divisions of the Egytian army :—'The addition of this new element greatly strengthened the Eggptian army, and still constitutes its most striking feature as a fighting force. But it is not just to assume, as is sometimes done, that the native Egytians are of small account in the position of the army. No doubt the blacks have borne the chief brunt of attack in the majority of engagements. No doubt, they are the men whom a commander would most readily pit against the reckless courage of the dervishes. Still they have not done all the work. The native Egyptians, who have fought steadily beside them in more than one critical struggle, deserve their share of the credit of victory. The truth is, that the two sets of men, with their widely different qualities, form a very strong combination for fighting purposes.' "

The past year, says a service paper, has been in many respects a noteworthy one from an engineering point of view in the Royal Navy ; it is matter for regret that the memories evoked by its name are so little satisfactory. Many ships have been completed and many engines have been tried with varying measures of success—according to official reports. But we may state at once that the machinery of no fighting ship has been subjected to such a test as to satisfy the public of its trustworthiness in time of emergency of its capacity to keep the sea at high speed for a week, still less as to what maximum speed for that period it might safely be counted on to attain. Some years ago the Admiralty issued an order that every new ship on being commissioned was to be run continuously at a high rate of speed for seven days in the Channel. The order was obeyed for a little time, principally in the case of insignificant sloops and gunboats of the period, and was then allowed to die out; a six hours' run under natural draught being substituted for the seven days' steaming, with which, be it remarked, the contractors had never had any concern, as their work had been received and paid for long before. It is by no means with a view of pressing hardly on the contractors, who, as a rule, do their work most conscientiously within the narrow lines assigned to them, that we urge the expediency, nay, the absolute necessity, of warships' engines being tried for at least a week under varying conditions of speed and weather before they are accepted. If the machinery has been constructed in every way in accordance with the designs and specifications furnished by the Admiralty officials, the manufacturers have a right to be paid for their work, whether it run out successful or not. We have a higher object in demanding the revival of the seven days' experimental cruise. The public clearly ought to be informed how nearly the machinery of each new warship approaches in performance at sea, not on the measured mile, the intentions of its designers, and in cases of glaring failure, which have been too frequent of late, the designers ought to suffer.

The famous torpedo-boat builder at Elbing, Schichau, has just attained an unprecedented speed even for this class of vessel, torpedo-boats built by him for the Russian and Italian Governments having reached 27½ knots on an hour's run at sea. The new British boats are to be 200 tons displacement, while the Russian boats are 130 tons, so that the former may do better by reason of greater power and greater size. The length of Schichau's boat is 152 feet 6 inches, the beam 17 feet 5 inches. She may carry 40 tons of coal in her bunkers. On trial, however, she had only 20 tons on board. The small guns carried weighed 2½ tons; the torpedo armament, 6 tons; the crew, provisions, stores, and firearms, 4½ tons ; drinking-water, 2½ tons ; engine and boatswain's stores and reserve parts, 4½ tons—so that all the movable parts come to 20 tons, making, with coal, 40 tons. The vessel and the machinery are, therefore, very light. The shell plates are barely a quarter-of-an-inch thick. There are two locomotive boilers, protected by the coal bunkers, supplying steam at 195 pounds pressure to high-speed engines. The guaranted speed was to be 26½ knots in the open sea, while on trial the vessel actually made 27½, or, to be precise, 27·4 knots, as a mean of one hour's steaming at sea. Schichau promises even higher results with torpedo-boats he is now completing.

We recently laid before our readers, writes the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," the fact that the magazine rifle has been from various quarters unfavourably reported upon in India. Amongst other complaints which reach us from that country concerning this hastily adopted weapon, is that attention is imperatively necessary to the sights, both of those already issued and in store in India, in order that they may shoot "dead on." Owing to the peculiar grooving of the barrel, the deviating flight of the bullet has to be corrected, and it will, it is estimated, require quite three-hundredths of an inch on the sight to correct this deviation. Divers other objections to the new weapon are being formulated amongst the troops under Lord Roberts's command, and altogether the magazine rifle appears to be regarded in India in anything but the light of a heaven-sent blessing. It is indeed singular that these complaints have not attracted more attention in this country ; the most cursory examination of the files of the Indian Press of late reveal how strong is the feeling amongst Anglo-Indians on the matter, especially bearing in mind the fact that the military element is exceptionally well represented in the "personnel" of the Indian Press.

Lord Mark Kerr writes to the "Times" to state that the late Earl of Elgin informed him, that in an interview he had with Napoleon III. the Emperor told him, apropos of the volunteer movement, that 'he had at last succeeded in making the English a nation of soldiers.' It is odd that the third Napolean, who was supposed to be a friend to England, should see cause for gratification in this, when, according to O'Meara, Napoleon Buonaparte, when at St. Helena, said : 'Your soldiers are brave, nobody can deny it, but it is bad policy to encourage the military mania instead of sticking to your marine, which is the real force of your country, and one which, while you preserve it, will always render you powerful.' As a matter of fact, Napoleon III. was wrong ; he was far from making us a "nation of soldiers," and we will still stick, as Buonaparte advised, to our 'marine.' At the same time it is far from being bad policy to encourage the military ardour of our youth, so long as it is understood by them that their preparation as volunteers is merely for the remote contingency of invasion 'after the navy has been driven into its ports.' It is a mistake, however, to issue such appeals for help as that made on behalf of a detachment of the 2nd volunteer battalion of the Queen's Own Regiment, in which it is stated as a reason for assisting, that, 'It is now universally admitted that upon the 'volunteer movement' the security of the country from invasion depends.' It this were true, then to be logical we should give up building armour-clads, and go in for conscription without further delay.

Writing of Military Rides and Riding the "Broad Arrow" observes :—There is nothing new under the sun. These strenuous efforts to get the most out of horseflesh, and inspire men to feats requiring immense bodily fitness and strength, are but the reproduction of the ideas that have inspired almost all celebrated leaders of cavalry in the past. To do great deeds in war, horsemen must be exceptionally hard and tough, and it is only when the battle is over that their work begins. It is well to call to mind that Charles XII. pursued Marshal Schulenberg's retreating army for nine days without unsaddling, and fought a brilliant and successful action at the end of them. In 1707, also, such was his extraordinary energy, that he is said to have ridden two horses to death at a review. We may be sure when the king moved himself in such fashion his officers and regiments were expected to make unusual exertions also. All great generals have displayed similar energy. Napoleon did not take off his boots for a fortnight during one of his campaigns, and Wellington tells us himself that he was in the saddle from dawn on the glorious 18th of June till eleven o'clock that night. We are prone to forget in peace how necessary it is in war for leaders to be active and healthy.

Telegraphing from Ferrol on January 25, a correspondent of the "Times" says :—" The sheathing of the port side of Her Majesty's ship Howe up to the engine-room department is completed, and the first frame, 14 feet 2 inches long by 3 feet 2 inches high, of 14-inch solid timber, has been fixed to-day, and two other solid frames of nearly similar dimensions are ready to follow. Further, minor injuries which require tightening have been discovered further aft on the port side and under the after barbette. Operations have been greatly retarded by the increasingly strong tides, which have considerably reduced the working time.

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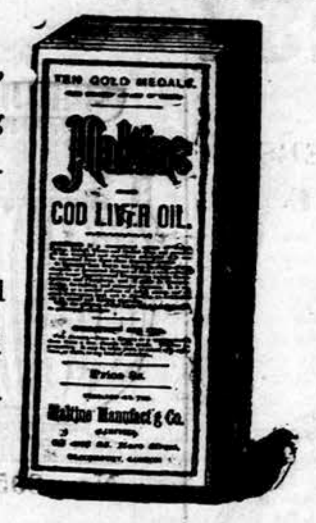

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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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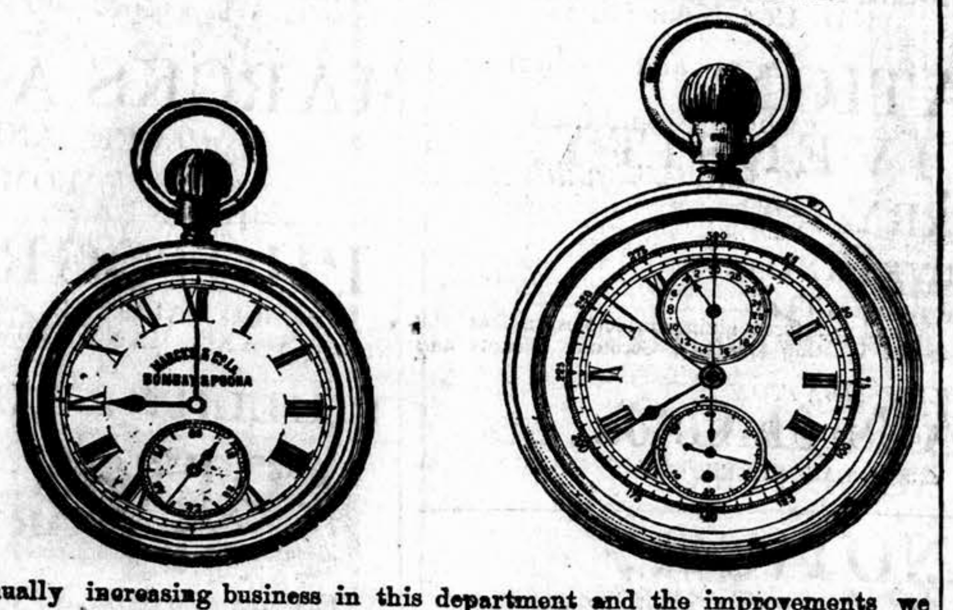

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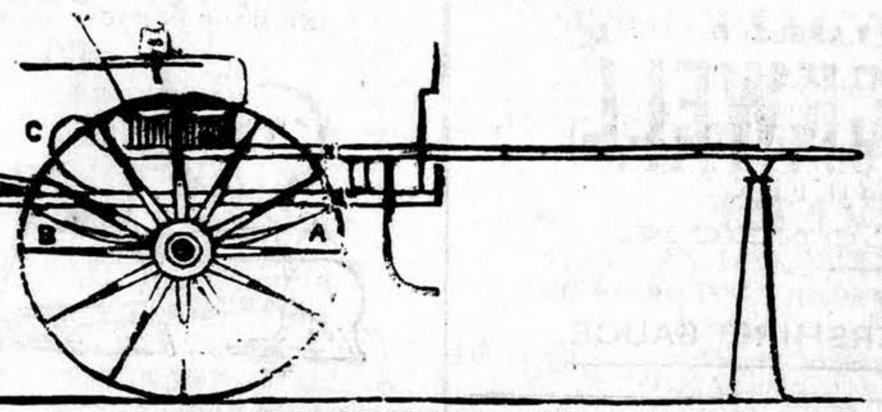

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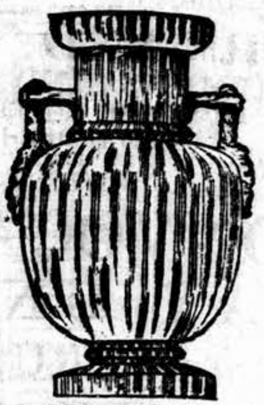
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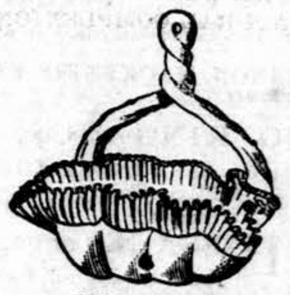
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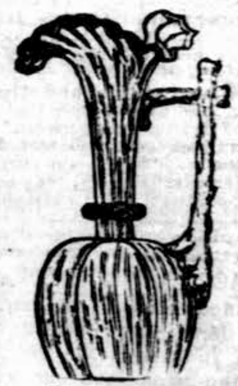
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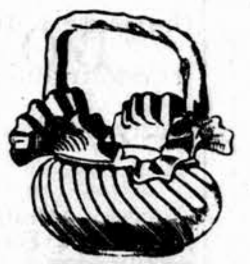
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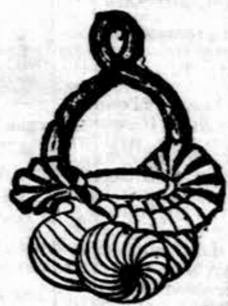
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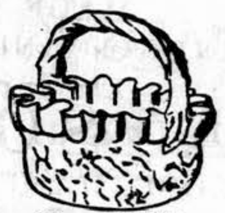
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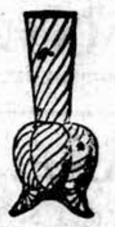
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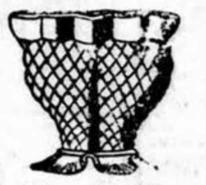
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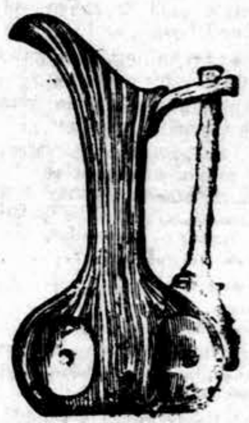
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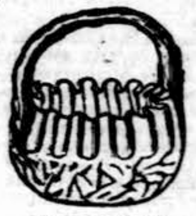
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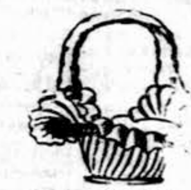
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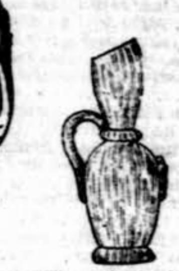
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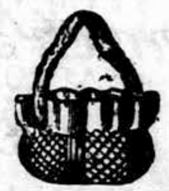
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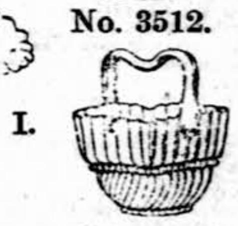
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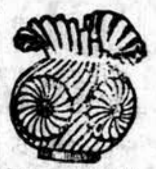
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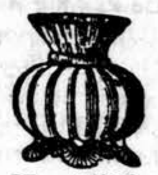
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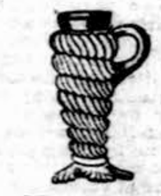
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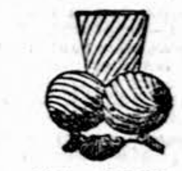
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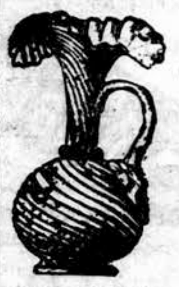
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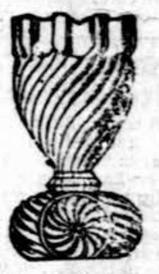
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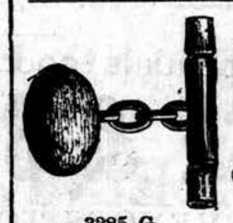
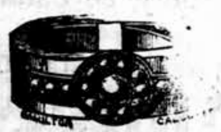
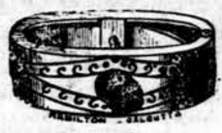
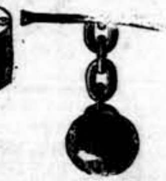
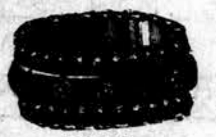
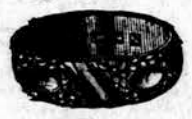

3285 G.
Gold Links. Per pair
Rs. 37 Cash.

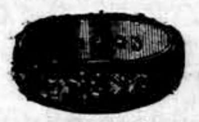

3286 G.
Gold, Pearl and Coral Scarf Ring.
Rs. 55 Cash.

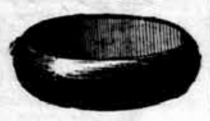

3287 G.
Gold Scarf Ring.
Rs. 35 Cash.

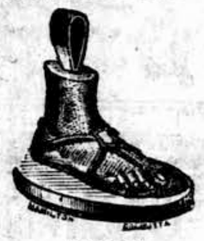

3288 G.
Gold Links. Perpair.
Rs. 34 Cash.

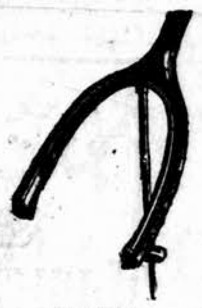

3289 G.
Diamond and Pearl Ring. Rs. 100 Cash.

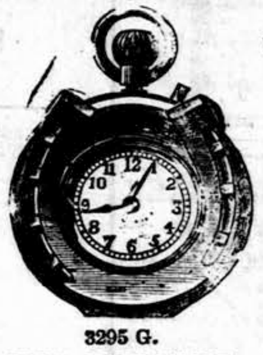

3290 G.
18-Carat Gold Ring.
Rs. 25 Cash.

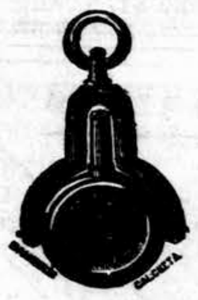

3291 G.
18-Carat Gold Ring.
Rs. 25 Cash.

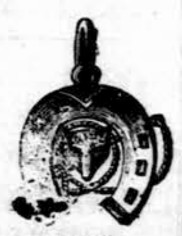

3292 G.
18-Carat Gold Ring
Rs. 45 Cash.


3293 G.
Gold & Bloodstone Seal.
Rs. 38 Cash.

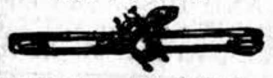

3294 G.
Gold Wishing Bone Brooch.
Rs. 12 Cash.

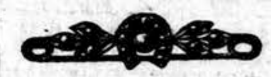

3295 G.
GOLD HORSE-SHOE WATCH.
OPEN-FACE. Rs. 122 Cash.
HUNTER......Rs. 130 Cash.
SILVER...... Rs. 55 Cash.
OUR REGISTERED PATTERN. No. 166763.

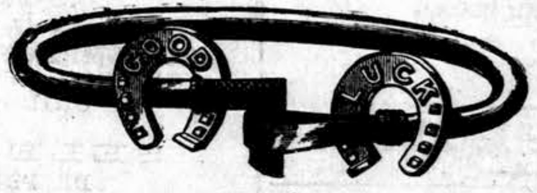

3296 G.
Gold & Sardonyx Seal with Key.
Rs. 34 Cash.


3297 G.
Gold Charm.
Rs. 28 Cash.

Gold and Pearl Safety Pin Brooches.

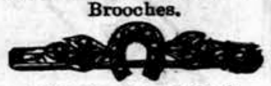

3298 G. Rs. 16 Cash.

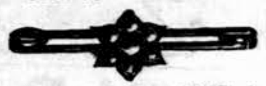

3299 G. Rs. 16 Cash.

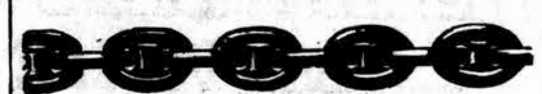


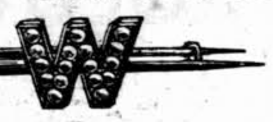
3300 G.
Silver Bangle. Rs. 9 Cash.

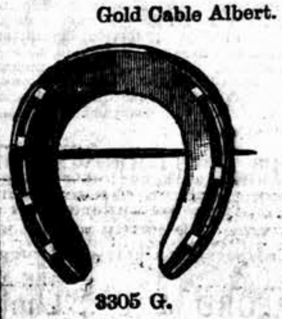
Gold and Pearl Safety Pin Brooches.

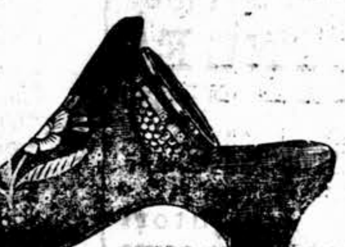

3301 G. Rs. 14 Cash.

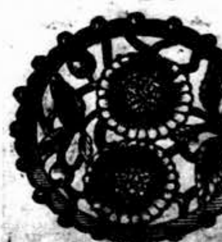

3302 G. Rs. 13 Cash


3303 G.
Gold Cable Albert. Rs. 105 Cash.


3304 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch. Any Initial.
Rs. 32 Cash.


3305 G.
Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 Cash.


3306 G.
Silver Thimble with Amethyst top, fitted in plush Slipper case, Rs. 3-8 Cash.


3307 G.
Silver Gilt Brooch.
Rs. 9 Cash.

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